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Canadian Child Welfare News

Vol. V.

MAY 15th, 1929

No. 2

**Regional Conferences on
Child Welfare**

**Maritime Provinces, St. John, N.B.
June 12th, 13th, 14th**

**Prairie Provinces, Calgary, Alta.
June 19th, 20th
1929**

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 N.B.—The Report of the Manitoba Child Welfare Inquiry has been re- ferred to a Committee of the Manitoba Legislature for study during recess and will be published in a later issue of THE NEWS.	

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OTTAWA, MAY 15th, 1929

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THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE.

Progress Report—January to April, 1929.

A circular issued the first of April to the Members of the Executive and Governing Council contains among items of special business, the following comment on matters of general interest.

Because of the absence of the executive secretary in Manitoba, until early in December, and her absence in New Brunswick throughout January and February, no executive meetings have been held, and no progress reports sent to the members. The heavy field work involved in these two pieces of work, and the heavier work of preparing the reports thereon, upon the return of the staff to Ottawa have inevitably reduced the work of the Council in recent months to routine and Committee services. This has been recognized by the president, who has concurred in such a procedure, in the conviction that the Council must render services of the type rendered in these two provinces and that they are of the very highest value in the work, which our organization has as its aim.

Executive Members.

Under the new Constitution, executive business will now be carried on by an executive consisting of the officers, and chairmen, with three members elected at large. The Governing Council will meet but twice a year. The Governing Council was obviously influenced in its election of these additional executive members by consideration of their proximity to Ottawa. Mr. C. A. Seguin of Ottawa, Mrs. John A. Stewart of Perth, and Father Haley of Toronto, have been elected to serve as executive members during 1929.

Finance Committee.

The Advisory Finance Committee has not yet been fully constituted because of the executive's absorption in this other work. All other work will be subordinated to its creation in the next month. Already, however, prominent citizens in three of the large cities have consented to assist us, in this phase of our work.

Patrons.

The new Constitution also provides for a new group of members, Sustaining Patrons at \$10.00 per annum. We are extremely anxious to begin our effort to obtain this group of members. Obviously, it would be waste of effort to make the appeal for such memberships through general lists. The Council is therefore appealing for assistance in obtaining classified lists of persons or organizations to whom we might extend an invitation to become patrons.

Membership.

In connection with the enrolment of patrons and new members, the office suggests the desirability, if finances allow, of engaging an extra clerical worker during June, July and August to handle membership and patronage appeals from the office, as a special campaign.

Child Health Section.

The office was advised on April 8th that the funds donated by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association for the work of the Child Hygiene Section were now available. As reported to the annual meeting this grant will mean intensive development of our present work in this field. The appointment has been made as assistant secretary for this work of Miss Dorothy Jones, R.N. Miss Jones is a graduate of the East St. John High School, and the Homemakers' Household Science Course at MacDonald. She has also had a business course. In 1926, she graduated from Montreal General Hospital, and since 1927 has been on the staff of the Montreal Child Welfare Association.

Bilingual Secretary.

In pursuance with policy already adopted efforts are being made to provide an assistant French speaking secretary. Plans now under way give hope of the successful financing of this section at an early date.

It is proposed, once the appointment is made, to send this worker to spend some weeks, familiarizing herself with the child welfare work of the agencies in Toronto and Montreal before she goes into the field in Quebec.

Shernfold School.

The Sherfnold School experiment has been running in a satisfactory manner. Thirteen children are in residence with a resultant small deficit monthly. Were two more children in residence the School would carry itself. The Board will meet shortly to review the situation and decide upon the continuance of the experiment. Dr. Mitchell and Miss Loudon retain their advisory relationship to the demonstration.

Field Services—New Brunswick.

Concluding the New Brunswick Survey, Miss King has been "lent" to the Central Welfare Council of Saint John for two months, to organize the Social Service Exchange and Family Welfare Bureau. The local committee have assumed her expenses.

Ottawa.

Mr. J. H. T. Falk, of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies has assumed responsibility, for a survey of the Social Agencies of Ottawa, at the request of the recently formed Council of Social Agencies of that city. Arrangements have been made to release Miss King as field worker for this survey for the month of June, salary at the rate of \$1,600.00 per annum to be carried by the local committee. The executive secretary will be an advisory member of the Committee, dealing with children's work.

Summer Schools.

The Council has accepted responsibility for a course of lectures on "Family Welfare and Child Welfare" at the summer school of the four Anglican Dioceses of Toronto, Niagara, Huron and Ontario, which will be held in Toronto in July.

Prince Edward Island.

Some study has been given to Child Welfare Services in Prince Edward Island in the last year. It would now appear that a report based on a study of the legislation and problems existing there, together with a short field survey would be welcome and constructive assistance at this time. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to arrange such services later in the year.

Publications—Legislation re Unmarried Parenthood.

After eight months of exhaustive work the detailed analytical study of legislation affecting children born out of wedlock in Canada and the provinces was completed and forwarded to the League of Nations. The study will be published for Canadian distribution by the Council.

Postnatal Letters.

The proposed postnatal letter service will be established shortly. The letters are now being reviewed by the provincial departments of health, and co-operative working arrangements concluded, along the same lines as those of the prenatal letter service.

Play in the Life of the Child.

Mrs. W. T. B. Mitchell's excellent brochure on this subject is now at press, and will undoubtedly prove the most attractive publication which the Council has yet issued.

Study of Recidivism among Youthful Offenders.

Due to the splendid co-operation accorded by the Minister of Justice and the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, this study is developing in a most encouraging and scientific manner. It will be several months before the Committee will be able to conclude what will undoubtedly prove a most valuable report. Mr. C. L. Burton of the executive has generously underwritten the expense of this inquiry personally.

Exhibits.

Arrangements are being made for a child welfare exhibit, under Council auspices, at the International Nurses' Conference, Montreal, July, 1929, Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, August, 1929, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, September, 1929.

Arrangements have been concluded for taking over the splendid child welfare exhibit of the United Church of Canada, Board of Social Service and Evangelism. It is proposed to set this exhibit up in Ottawa, recast it, and locate it, in five sections, available in different parts of Canada.

Four posters will be issued when funds are available.

Office Changes.

Miss Kathleen Snowdon has resigned to go abroad for six months. An effort will be made to carry on during the summer without her services in the hope that she may be re-engaged in October, or other arrangements made then.

Conference—Dominion Department of Health.

The Deputy Minister of Health has requested the representation of this Council at a Round Table Conference which will be convened in Ottawa, on May 1st, of national organizations working in the public health field. The conference will be small and closed.

Conference—National Groups Interested in Crippled Children's Work.

In March, 1927, at the suggestion of the Council representatives of national organizations interested in work for crippled children met in the Council's Office to discuss problems in the national programme for such work. This group expressed the opinion that a map and chart of the hospital facilities for the care of crippled children was a necessary prelude to the consideration of any well rounded plan of national plans and co-operation in this field. The Dominion Department of Health agreed to undertake this work, in collaboration with the Hospitals Section of the Canadian Medical Association. The report and map are now ready for publication, and it is proposed to convene this group again to confer on the national problems in this field.

Informal Conference National Groups.

During the past two years, the Council has experienced the serious need in its field work, of a national service in the field of family and community social work, on which it could draw for help in surveying the child welfare problems of a community. The secretary approached the Social Service Council of Canada in reference to the establishment of such a department in that organization. The decision of that group was to concentrate more in the field of inter-church work and on the publication of Social Welfare, at the present time. The suggestion had been made to this Council some two years ago, that it should look towards expansion ultimately to cover this field. It has become related to the problem of training and placing efficient workers, Conference and other problems of the better organization of all social and child welfare work on a national scale. As a result it has been suggested that representatives of national organizations and of family and child welfare work in the different provinces should meet in Ottawa, in Round Table Conference in June or July. Participation will be personal and not official as from the organizations concerned. The topics of discussion proposed are:—

- (1) Conferences—National and Regional.
- (2) Training and Placement Services in Social Work.
- (3) National organization for family and community organization and survey services.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES.

Maritimes.

The New Brunswick Child Welfare Survey report will shortly be available for distribution. The Conference, which follows upon the Survey findings, has been arranged for Saint John, on June 12th, 13th and 14th. While the conference topics will deal exclusively with the application of the principles of modern social work to present problems in New Brunswick, it is hoped that the standing of the various speakers

and the general applicability of many of the conference topics will attract a wide and interested attendance not only from New Brunswick, but the other Maritime Provinces.

The Canadian Council on Child Welfare will be represented by the chairman of the Child Protection Section, Mr. Robert E. Mills, M.A., Director of the Children's Aid Society of Toronto; and by two members of the executive: Father Haley, Director of the Catholic Welfare Bureau, Toronto, and Judge Blois, Director of Child Welfare for Nova Scotia. Miss Mary Irene Foy Supervisor of the Catholic Welfare Bureau, and Miss Gwen Lantz, executive secretary of the Halifax Children's Aid Society, will also be speakers. It is hoped that Mr. J. Howard T. Falk, Executive Director of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, and Prof. E. E. Prince, of Dalhousie University, will also be on the programme, but this has not been decided at the date of going to press.

Conference topics will be introduced by various speakers, but the conference itself will take the form of round table discussion. Many local workers will participate in the conference, handling the discussion of local problems in the light of general principles and changes advocated by the Survey. It is hoped that Col. Boyd Anderson, of Moncton, Miss Jean Cooper, agent of the Fredericton Children's Aid Society, Mr. T. E. Simpson secretary of the newly formed Central Welfare Council of Saint John, Dr. Abramson, president of the new Family Welfare Bureau, Adjutant Sibbick, of the Salvation Army Maternity Home, Mr. Usher Miller, Mr. H. Porter and Mr. A. M. Belding, of Saint John, will also be on the programme.

Prairies.

Advantage will be taken of the presence in Canada of certain outstanding United States workers, en route to their conference at San Francisco, to hold a conference on child protection problems in the Prairie Provinces, at Calgary, on June 19th and 20th.

The Conference will be handled by a Western Committee consisting of Mrs. Harold Riley, President of the Calgary Council on Child Welfare, Mr. F. J. Reynolds, Commissioner of Child Protection for Saskatchewan, and Miss Gertrude Childs, of the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Health and Public Welfare for Manitoba. Miss K. Dixon, B.A., Assistant Secretary, will represent the Council.

The Conference will be fortunate in having on its programme, Mr. C. C. Carstens, executive director, The Child Welfare League of America; Miss H. Ida Curry, chairman of the Children's Division, National Conference of Social Work of the United States, and Miss Ruth Taylor, Deputy Commissioner of Public Welfare, Westchester County, New York. It is doubtful if any Canadian Conference on child welfare ever had a more distinguished trio of United States workers present at one meeting.

It is hoped that Miss Calder, of the Winnipeg Children's Aid staff, Mr. K. C. McLeod, Superintendent of Dependent and Delinquent Children for Alberta, Judge Gray, of Edmonton, and possibly Judge Farrell, of Regina, may also be in attendance. Local speakers will also lead in discussion of various problems occurring in their work, and the second afternoon will be given over entirely to round table discussion of everyday difficulties in child protection problems, under the leadership of a member of the Saskatchewan staff.

IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER BARNABAS

CATHOLIC BOY LIFE COUNCIL OF AMERICA

who, full of years and honour,
entered into rest April 22, 1929.

A faithful friend and trusted adviser of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, from its foundation in 1920 until the very month of his death. He was the friend of every helpless child, a true crusader in the cause of the weak and humble, and a very noble gentleman of God.

Child Welfare Legislation in Canada, 1929

(Preliminary Summary)

Dominion.

As the Child Welfare News goes to press, the House of Commons is still in session. It will be a significant session for Canadian child welfare workers for it will record the first substantial revision of the Juvenile Delinquents' Act, (R. S. Canada, C. 146) since its enactment in 1908. It will be remembered that at the request of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare and the Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers, the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice issued an invitation to the various workers in the field of juvenile delinquency in Canada, to meet in conference in Ottawa in October 1928, to discuss the question of amendments to this legislation, and special problems arising in their work. The implementing of the recommendations of the Conference was left in the hands of W. L. Scott, K.C., Honourary Counsel to both organizations associated in the conference and to Miss Charlotte Whitton Executive Secretary of the Council. The amendments introduced at the present session incorporate, in general the recommendations unanimously requested by the Conference. The bill introduced on April 29, received second reading on May 16th, and third reading on May 20th. A complete summary of the changes, incorporated in the enactment will be carried in the final and revised digest of 1929 Legislation, issued when the bound statutes are received in the Council office.

Technical Education Act.—Amendments.

This measure passed the Commons on March 1st, 1929, and amends the Technical Education Act (R.S.C. 1927, C. 193). It will be remembered that the federal grants in aid to technical education lapse this year, as intimated during the Session of 1928. The purpose of this amendment is to authorize the carrying forward of certain unexpended portions of the appropriations provided for in the original statute, and also the carrying forward of all of the unexpended portions of these appropriations for a limited period of five years, that is, until March 31st, 1934.

The Marriage Protection Act.

On March 22nd, 1929, Senator Girroir introduced in the Senate of Canada, a bill under the caption listed which would enact that,—“No male person shall be legally capable to contract marriage in Canada, who has venereal disease or is otherwise mentally or physically unfit to be married.”

Proof of capacity, under the bill, would be on certificate of any lawfully qualified medical practitioner residing and practising in Canada. This certificate would be required to bear date not more than ten days next before the date on which the intended marriage would be solemnized.

This bill follows a similar measure introduced in the Senate in 1928 by Senator Girroir, and then referred to a Senate committee for report. This committee referred the matter to various interested bodies in Canada for study before proceeding further with it. The measure was discussed at the Council's annual meeting, where the opinion was expressed that were such impediments recognized as legal barriers to marriage, the possible ramifications of such action in relation to subsequent nullifica-

tion of marriages, contracted when such impediments existed unknown to either or both parties would be very serious. The inefficacy of the measure applying to only one of the contracting parties also raised another problem. The possibility of obtaining the same objective, by making it a criminal offence for anyone so afflicted to contract a marriage was also discussed. Though the Council passed no resolution thereon the general consensus of opinion seemed to be that the whole project required much more thorough and scientific study before any enactment of the type suggested should be placed on the Statute books.

Alberta.

Several enactments of the Alberta Legislature's recent session will be of special interest to readers interested in the problems of social welfare, and especially child welfare.

The School Act.

Of course the most far reaching, and comprehensive measures introduced in many sessions was the Hon. Perien Baker's consolidation and revision of the School Act, embodying as its most fundamental changes the grouping of rural school districts into divisions. This measure aroused wide interest throughout the Dominion, and lively controversy within the province and Legislature of Alberta. After vigorous debate the measure was not proceeded with, at this session.

Bill 37. Amendment—The Maintenance Order Act.

The effect of this amendment is to extend the parties who may initiate action for maintenance against any person liable under the Act to support any child or poor person, to include the Superintendent of Dependent and Neglected Children for the province.

A second clause clarifies a situation to which the Council has drawn attention on one or two occasions in the past, viz., that action for the maintenance of a child born out of wedlock might be taken under this Act or under the Children of Unmarried Parent's Act. The amendment strikes out the clause in this Act, and so requires such action to be taken under the other Statute.

Bill 70. The Alimony Enforcement Act.

This proposed enactment was designed to provide for the issuing of a summons and generally for the more vigorous prosecution of defaulters under orders granted by virtue of the Maintenance Order Act or the Children of Unmarried Parents Act. The bill was withdrawn, however, on second reading.

Bill 76. Amendment—The Mental Defectives Act.

This amendment is a most significant one in that it provides, that upon the application of the Superintendent, (of an institution caring for mental defectives) any mentally defective person may be committed to the charge of some person in a private dwelling-house and that once such committal has been made the dwelling house shall be considered as an institution established under the Act. It will then be subject to all the provisions of the Act except that the maintenance charge will be fixed as the Minister may direct.

This change would suggest that Alberta is considering parole to private home care of mental defectives, considered capable of release

from institutional custodial care, or of such grades as may not require institutional care but are in need of such guidance and training as may be given in carefully supervised boarding homes.

Another amendment will enable Rules of Court to be made providing for the appointment of a guardian to the estate of a person of unsound mind, whether by reason of natural deficiency, or of disease.

Bill 52. Amendment—The Mental Diseases Act.

This amendment follows in principle the amendment to the Mental Defectives Act, and contemplates the extension of care in approved private homes under regulations, of one or more patients, suffering from mental diseases. The amendment provides for the paroling from a Mental Hospital of any patient suffering from mental diseases, by the Attorney General with the advice in writing of the superintendent for an indefinite period, or by the superintendent on his own authority, for a period, not exceeding three days.

Sexual Sterilization.

It will be remembered that in 1928, Alberta was the first—and to date the only—Canadian province to enact a sexual sterilization measure. In reply to a query in the Legislature, during the session just closed, the Minister of Health, the Hon. Mr. Hoadley stated that no persons had yet been examined by the Board, appointed under the Act, and no persons had been operated upon.

Bill 62. Amendment—The Public Health Act.

This measure is a simple but very important one, providing for the establishment of full time health districts throughout the province with a district board of health nominated by the municipalities included in the district. One half of the expenses of any such district are to be borne by the municipalities. The amount to be expended annually by any district is to be fixed in the Order in Council creating the district. The scheme when adopted by the municipalities in any district, is to be binding for three years.

Bill 43. The Municipal Hospitals Act.

This measure consolidates and amends the former Municipal Hospitals Act of the province. One of the new clauses of special interest provides for the appointment by the minister of a provisional board for any municipal Hospital district. Mileage and living allowances are also to be paid to board members. An important clause in the Act provides for the salary and expenses of one or more public health nurses, appointed by the minister, to be attached to any unit, and to carry on school inspection, child welfare and similar work under his control.

Bill 12. The Women's Institute Act.

This measure provides for the establishment and incorporation of Women's Institutes throughout the province of Alberta, and for the incorporation of all existing institutes as "The Alberta Women's Institutes." A Council is created consisting of the members named in the Act, who are to hold office until successors are appointed. The Act specifies the constitution, organization, etc., of institutes in the province.

Other legislation of social interest was the enactment of the Old Age Pensions Act, and the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bill No. 9. The Moving Pictures Act—Amendment

This bill which received the Royal Assent on March 20th, brings all advertising matter, referring to any film or slide being exhibited in the province under control of the censor of motion pictures. The censor is given full power to order the discontinuance, destruction or removal of any advertisement deemed undesirable. In addition to the usual penalties for non-observance of the law, any exhibitor contravening these sections of the Act, exposes himself to cancellation or suspension of his license.

Bill No. 16. The Public Schools Act—Amendment.

This bill incorporates many amendments dealing with improvements in the administration of the Educational system of the province. There are several important causes designed to provide more adequate and workable arrangements for handling the administration of the assisted rural school districts.

The Council of Public Instruction is given wide powers to provide for public school instruction by correspondence courses; to establish and maintain summer schools for teachers; and also, to acquire textbooks and school supplies to be provided at cost, less than cost, or free to teachers and pupils, in the discretion of the Council.

The powers of School Boards are also extended to include the provision, free of cost, of eye-glasses for indigent pupils, whose sight is defective.

Bill No. 42. The Lunacy Act—Amendment.

This amendment provides that the Attorney General, without recourse to Court action, may act, as committee for any lunatic, under the Act, to administer and apply the property of any lunatic for the maintenance and benefit of said lunatic, or of said lunatic and his family.

Bill No. 82. The Male Employees Minimum Wage Act.

This measure is to all intents and purposes a re-enactment of the previous legislation on the subject. Due to technical objections, certain rules and regulations of the Male Minimum Wage Board had been held invalid by the Courts. These amendments were designed to clarify the Act, and place its clauses and regulations beyond question. Changes in the amended Act include:—

1. The 1925 Act stated "It shall be a duty of the Board to ascertain the wages ... and fix a minimum wage ...". The new Act states that the Board may fix a minimum wage.

2. The 1929 Act provides that the Board may fix a minimum wage on complaint from employees that their wages are insufficient. Provision is made that such complaint shall be regarded as confidential. The Board may, however, institute inquiry and fix wages without waiting for such complaint.

3. There was no appeal against a decision of the Board under the late Act; under the new Act an appeal may be made to a County or Supreme Court judge, who may confirm or rescind the order.

MANITOBA.

The Manitoba Legislature was still in session when this report was prepared for press. During the session, however, bills had been introduced or intimation given of measures to:

Amend the Public Health Act to provide for the creation of rural health areas, by the co-operation of the provincial government and the municipalities. Provide for additional Sanatorium treatment for children and adults suffering from tuberculosis.

Provide additional buildings for the care and treatment of mental cases.

Provide for certain changes in the administration of the Child Welfare Division, Department of Health and Public Welfare.

Provide for certain amendments to the School Attendance Act.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No legislation was enacted this session relating to child welfare problems.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Bill No. 13. The Act to Incorporate the Protestant Orphans' Home (Truro).

This bill merely incorporates the Protestant Orphanage, formerly carried on at Truro, according and confirming certain rights and privileges enjoyed by it, and similar institutions in the Province caring for neglected and dependent Children.

Bill No. 30. Children's Hospital Act—Amendment.

This important amendment provides that the reasonable charges for the care, maintenance, and treatment of any patient in the Hospital shall be paid by the city, town, or the municipality in the poor district of which the child has a legal settlement, if the little patient is admitted to the hospital on request of the mayor of the city or town or warden of the municipality.

Bill 92. The Poor Relief Act—Amendment.

The provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been the only provinces in Canada retaining the old English system of municipal or parish almshouses for the care of aged or juvenile indigents, or dependants. Nova Scotia has been gradually but most effectually "clearing out" her children from these institutions by submitting the admission of children thereto, to more and more restriction and control from the Director of Child Welfare. Another important milestone has been passed with this amendment which provides that no child under 16 years of age shall be kept or maintained as a pauper in any municipal poor house where adult paupers or harmless insane are kept or maintained, except for temporary care and shelter only for a period not to exceed

14 days, without the consent in writing of the Director of Child Welfare. The definition of poor house is meant to include all public institutions caring for "paupers" except public institutions for the care of the harmless insane.

An important clause renders any overseer of the poor, or other person, party or privy to keeping any such child in any such poorhouse, without the Director's written consent liable to fine upon summary conviction. Prosecutions may be instituted only at the instance of the Director.

Bill No. 93. The Adoption of Children Act.—Amendment.

This important amendment provides that whenever a child to be adopted under this Act has been committed to the Director of Child Welfare or to a Children's Aid Society, under the Children's Protection Act, the written consent of the Director must be obtained for such adoption. Likewise, under these circumstances the consent of the Director to the adoption shall be the only consent required under the Act and in substitution of any other consent cited therein. This amendment is retro-active to May 16th 1921.

Bill No. 100. Workmen's Compensation Act.—Amendment.

Important amendments to this legislation raise the scale of compensation payable from a maximum of 55% of the workmen's wages, to a maximum of 60%. The increased scale is not operative generally, in reference to any right to compensation arising prior to May 1st, 1929, or to any disability arising under employment in the lumbering industry until May 1st, 1930.

ONTARIO.

The recent session of the Legislature of Ontario was productive of much legislation of interest in the child welfare field. Enactments included important amendments affecting industrial employment of young persons, juvenile courts and probation, inheritance and maintenance of minors, soldiers' dependants, and maintenance orders.

Bill No. 150. The Infants Act—Amendment.

This amendment provides for the issuance of a summons by the judge of the surrogate court of the district, of any person, in default in the payment of a maintenance order made under this act on behalf of any infant resident in that jurisdiction. Should the person in default be unable to satisfy the judge that such default is due to inability to pay, he or she may be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not to exceed three months, unless such payment is forthcoming.

Bill No. 55. Devolution of Estates Act—Amendment.

This amendment provides that in case a person dying intestate leaves only one girl, the personal estate of such intestate shall be equally divided between the wife of the intestate, and the child or its legal representatives.

Bill No. 56. The Widows and Orphans Maintenance Act.

This legislation follows certain legislation that was first enacted in Canada, in force in British Columbia, some five or six years ago. Its purpose is to provide, by priority of claim, for the widows and orphan

children of deceased persons, who by the disposition of real and personal property have not made adequate provision for such dependants.

The Act provides that when such testator has failed to make such adequate and proper provision, for the future maintenance of his widow or any child under 18 years of age, or any child over 18 years of age, unable through infirmity or illness to maintain itself, the judge of the surrogate court, in which such testator was resident at the time of demise may issue an order, charging the estate with payment of an allowance sufficient to provide such maintenance.

The allowance may be in such form as the court shall direct, a lump sum, an amount payable at fixed periods, or the conveyance or assignment of real property. The allowance shall not exceed the amount, payable in case of the intestacy of the deceased, nor one half the residue of the estate, after the payment of all just claims, or one half the income of such residue at 5% per cent per annum.

Application for an order under this Act may be made by the widow, or child of the deceased testator, or by the official Guardian. After service of notice of any such application, the distribution of the estate shall not be proceeded with, outside of debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, until the case is disposed of.

No order shall be made in favour of a widow living apart from her husband at the time of his death or under circumstances which would have disentitled her to alimony.

Bill No. 61. The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act.

This legislation follows the recommendations of the Commissioners on the Uniformity of Legislation in Canada. It provides for the reciprocal enforcement, among participating provinces of judgment orders rendered in civil proceedings before or after the passing of such reciprocal legislation by such provinces. It is based on the principle of reciprocal enforcement of court orders, which the Council is endeavouring to have adopted among the various Canadian provinces in reference to maintenance orders, granted under their respective family desertion legislation.

Bill No. 133. The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act—Amendment.

In preparing the report on legislation in 1928, it came to the notice of the Council office that in the revision of the Statutes of Ontario in 1928, the prohibition of the employment, in factories and offices of children under fourteen years of age had been omitted. This was drawn to the attention of the Minister of Labour, who explained that this inadvertent omission had already been noted and promised amending legislation would be introduced. The amendments just passed provide for:

1. Complete prohibition of the employment in a factory of any child under fourteen years of age.
2. The prohibition of the employment in any shop or factory during school hours of any person under 16 years of age, unless such person has supplied his or her employer with a certificate of exemption under the Adolescent School Attendance Act. Such certificate must be provided by the employer upon request.
3. The prohibition of the operation or control by any person under 18 years of age of an elevator in a factory, shop, or office building.

Bill No. 163. The Juvenile Courts Act.—Amendment.

This Act is amended to provide that a deputy judge of a juvenile court may be appointed only by the Lieut. Governor in Council, as is the case in the appointment of the judge. The deputy judge may then act as judge of the juvenile court. In case of the absence or illness of the judge, on the written request, and with the written approval of the Attorney General, any other person may act as judge of the juvenile court.

Another amendment increases by anywhere from 40% to 150% the maximum amounts that may be expended on juvenile court administrative expenses in municipalities of varying size. For instance a city of over 200,000 where formerly the maximum costs of the Court might be \$30,000 per annum, may now spend \$50,000, and a city of 20,000 to 75,000, whose expenditure was limited to \$10,000, may now run up to a "speed limit" of \$25,000. The small city of 25,000 may now spend \$8,000 instead of \$3,500 as formerly.

Bill No. 164. The Magistrate's Jurisdiction Act.

This enactment will empower the Lieut. Governor in Council to designate and name magistrates and juvenile court judges to hear cases, under provincial statutes, and thus provide for better and clearer definition and extension of their jurisdiction than at present exists.

Bill No. 162. The Probation Act—Amendment.

This amendment introduces an important principle into this legislation, namely provision for dealing with persons charged with an offence against the statutes of Ontario, without conviction of the said person.

The legislation provides that when any such person is brought before the Court, the Court may make inquiries re the character and reputation of the person charged, and as to whether or not he or she has been previously convicted of any offence under the Criminal Code of Canada, or against a statute of Ontario. If it then appears to the Court, having regard to the age, character, and antecedents of the person, that he or she should be released on probation of good conduct, the Court may so release the said person, under any or several specified conditions.

Where there has been a previous conviction against the person charged the powers of probation thus granted to the Court may be exercised only with the concurrence of the Crown Attorney. Also, before release of any person so charged on probation, the Court must be satisfied that he or she has a regular place of abode or occupation in this jurisdiction or in the jurisdiction, in which he or she will reside during probation.

Conditions of probation, of which one or several may be enforced include:

- (a) Recognizance to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.
- (b) Probation for such time, and conditions as the Court may prescribe.
- (c) Regular reports to the probation officer, as the Court may require.
- (d) Supervision and direction by the probation officer during this period.

- (e) Payment of any or all costs of prosecution within the period of probation.
- (f) Restitution and reparation of injuries or damages under the offence charged.
- (g) Support, while on probation, of wife, or any dependants, for which the person charged may be legally liable.
- (h) Such other directions and conditions as the Court may impose.

Upon conviction of a breach of any of the conditions of probation, the person may incur a penalty of not less than \$50 under the Summary Convictions Act, in addition to any penalty that may be imposed for the original offence.

The Adoption Act—Amendment.

The Adoption Act is amended to make it clear that the consent of the father of an illegitimate child to the child's adoption is not required unless the child is resident with, and maintained by the father.

The Children's Protection Act—Amendment.

The Children's Protection Act is amended by inserting a section following the section* whereby a penalty may be imposed for the ill-treatment of a child by any person who has the care, custody, control or charge of a child. whereby the judge in all cases arising under this section may make such order regarding the maintenance and custody of any such child, and the right of access thereto of any person, or of either parent, as he deems fit. In making such order the judge may take into consideration the child's interests, the conduct of the parent or person concerned, and the wishes of the mother, as well as the father of the child.

The judge may at any time alter, vary, or discharge any order so made.

Any maintenance order made under this section may be enforced in like manner, as other contributions enforced under the Act.

These amendments would seem to be designed to enable the Court to deal with the disposition of any child, who has been ill-treated, under the terms of this section in the discretion of the Court, rather than under a separate charge of being a neglected child within the meaning of the Act itself.

The Mother's Allowances Act—Amendments.

Subsection 2 of Section 2 of the Act is amended by changing the words "has resident with her one of her own children born in lawful wedlock" to "one of her own legitimate children". The amended phrasing will eliminate the difficulty present in the original phrasing, in reference to children, born before the marriage of their parents but legitimised by their subsequent intermarriage.

Bill No. 152. The School Law Amendment Act.

This Act provides for many technical amendments, and also for certain important extensions of powers, whereby School Boards in High School Districts may make better arrangements for the transportation to schools of secondary school students. Grants may also be made by County Councils toward the attendance of county pupils at Vocational Schools. Provision is made also for an advisory committee appointing vocational officers to collect and distribute information, and to offer

*R.S.O. 1927 C. 279, Am. 1928, C. 46, Section 13.

counsel to pupils in attendance at vocational schools, in reference to their vocations and occupations.

Legislation of general interest in the social welfare field, is the enactment of the Old Age Pensions Act, and amendments to the Parents' Maintenance Act, whereby the Public Trustee in the case of a parent in an Ontario Hospital, the governing body of an institution for the aged, or any local authority acting under the Old Age Pensions Act may institute action against a child for maintenance on behalf of a parent, without consent of the Crown Attorney.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The Child Welfare Act—Amendment.

This legislation enacts several technical changes found necessary in the administration of the Child Welfare Act. Many are minor changes clarifying certain sections. The more important changes include:—

(1) An amendment in Part VI of the Act, dealing with Mothers' Allowances, whereby the restriction hitherto prevailing, that the foster mother of any children, on behalf of whom allowances were paid under this section of the Act, must be an unmarried woman, or a widow is removed.

(2) Amendments in Part VII of the Act dealing with Children of Unmarried Parents change the phrase "Unmarried Woman" to "Single Woman" throughout this section.

A new subsection in this section allows an information under this part to be laid, with the consent of the Commissioner of Child Protection, before a justice of the peace. The justice is then instructed to transmit the information to the Judge of the district court for that judicial district. The judge may then proceed with the case. It is obvious that such an amendment will greatly facilitate the operation of the Act.

Another amendment authorizes the judge to make inquiries as to the facts of any information before requiring a putative father to enter into bond for his appearance on any summons or warrant issued after the child's birth. A cash payment not exceeding \$1,000.00 (the minimum of \$250.00 is omitted in the amendment) may be required as alternative condition for his appearance. Failure to provide bond or cash payment as required renders the father liable to committal to the common gaol, until the filiation order is made or refused, or until the bond is given or cash deposit made.

Another change provides that when a cash deposit is made or levied, upon the issuance of a filiation order, it shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of Child Protection and applied by him in payment of

- (a) the expenses incidental to the lying in and maintenance of the mother;
- (b) the expenses incidental to the birth of the child;
- (c) the maintenance of the child during the period named in the order, or during his life, whichever may be the shorter period;
- (d) the funeral expenses of the child if he dies;

and in the event of the death of the child, the balance, if any, remaining in the hands of the commissioner after the payments mentioned have been made, are to be disposed of as directed by a judge.

An important amendment allows the judge to assess costs, under such judgments as he deems fit.

Other amendments provide for changes in forms and schedules, under the Act, to conform with these amendments.

The Public Health Act—Amendment.

Amendments to this legislation deal with technical changes in the creation and administration of the rural health units, contemplated under the Public Health Act of 1924, and amendments. By the 1929 enactments, the minimum number of rural municipalities in a district is fixed at eight, with as many urban municipalities within the district, as may decide by their own Councils to enter. No urban municipality over 20,000 in population shall be included in any district. District staff is to be appointed by the Lieut. Governor in Council and under control of the Minister. Additions to a health district or transfers from one to another district may be referred to the Local Government Board for report.

No debenture issued under any by-law, under the Act shall be valid until the municipality has obtained a certificate from the Minister to that effect, under the provisions of this legislation.

The School Act—Amendment.

Amendments to existing legislation provide for the maintenance of a community school by any district, or co-operating districts, out of district funds, and by fees of \$2.00 per month per pupil, attending day or night community school, Winter high schools are also covered in another clause.

Other amendments included in this legislation deal with administrative problems re the engagement of teachers, the maintenance of union trustee boards, etc.

The Widows' Relief Act.

The principle of this legislation follows closely, the Ontario enactment—the Widows' and Orphans' Protection Act—described in the preceding section of this report. It differs somewhat, however, in legal and technical details. Application may be made to the Court of King's Bench for relief by the widow of a man who dies leaving a will by the terms of which, the widow, in the opinion of the presiding judge, receives less than she would in case of her husband's intestacy. The amount of allowance assignable to any such widow shall, in the opinion of the judge, be equal to what she would have received in case of her husband's decease intestate, leaving a widow and children. Any defence, available to the husband in any suit for alimony may be offered as answer in any such suit. No application may be entertained after six months from the grant of probate of the will, unless the judge is satisfied that the case may be proceeded with, without injustice or undue hardship to the other parties concerned.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

An adoption measure, based on the Ontario Act of 1926 was introduced by the government, following the suggestion of the Council, that such legislation was required in the absence of any provision, whatever, for legal adoption in the province. The bill led to warm controversy, outside rather than within the Legislature. The Council office suggested deferring the measure, until it could be discussed in conference along with other administrative and legislative changes required for the more adequate treatment of the Child Welfare problems of the Island.

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES AND THE FAMILY WELFARE ORGANIZATION.

(A paper read by Miss Jeannette Halverson, Milwaukee Juvenile Protective Association, at the Midwestern Regional Conference in March of the Child Welfare League of America*).

In order not to seem too naive in discussing the subject "functional relationships between child welfare agencies and the family welfare organization", and to avoid being trite, I have sought to refresh my memory on what has already been said and written on the subject. It is a matter of which every worker in either the children's or the family field must be conscious, and which we might assume to have been discussed by generations of social workers. I did not recall having heard the subject discussed at national conferences, but I assumed that I had always found a more interesting conflicting session. My search through conferences reports, however, for several years back, and through a bibliography for the Family magazine proved surprisingly barren of results.

Perhaps the most helpful material I have been able to find is in a report of the Milford Conference, as yet unpublished, which enunciates certain principles in division of labor between agencies, and points out the characteristics peculiar to competent agencies in each field.

A discussion of "functional relationship between child welfare agencies and the family welfare organization" requires first a definition of terms. Mr. Webster would say, I believe, that "functional relationships" between agencies were the relationships connected with the performing of the activities peculiar to the two agencies at their point of contact. I should prefer to discuss the "activities and attitudes involved in a successful working relationship between agencies in the two fields."

The term family welfare organization needs no definition, as it connotes but one type of organization, although there may be slight variations in one way or another. The term "child welfare agency" is a different matter, however. As Miss Ethel Taylor stated, in an address at the Des Moines conference, a child welfare agency may mean "any agency which is organized primarily to meet some need of childhood." Such a definition would include institutions, schools, recreation organizations, health agencies, etc. Miss Taylor makes a narrower definition which includes only "those agencies which deal with children on an individual basis, and which are therefore using the technique known as 'social-case-work'." It is to this type of children's agency that I wish to limit my discussion.

In 1926, Dr. Thurston estimated that there were at least 245,000 children cared for by children's agencies and institutions in this country; 121,000 cared for in their own homes with the help of State Aid, and 220,000 cared for in their own homes by private family agencies. These conservative figures give some idea of the responsibility carried by family agencies for the welfare of children. Considering the children's agencies in the narrower sense, we should probably find that the actual number of children under care of family case-workers is far greater than the number under care of visitors working in the children's field. This responsibility may be off-set in part by the fact that the children's agen-

*Certain minor changes have been made in the printing of the manuscript for general distribution in Canada.

cies in many cases have legal responsibility which makes their obligations greater. It cannot be forgotten, however, that children's agencies are not alone interested in the problem of children. I believe we are inclined to patronize workers in the family field on this score and to feel that we alone who work in children's agencies are competent to discuss children's problems.

It is not the purpose of this discussion to set forth the line of demarcation between the two fields of work. The Milford Conference after years of labor, has outlined principles to guide in such a demarcation. I should like to discuss (1) steps in arriving at a successful relationship, (2) an illustration of such a relationship in the Milwaukee plan, (3) factors affecting a successful working relationship.

(a) The first step, it seems to me, in working out the problem in a particular situation, is to decide upon a line of demarcation. Just what that line is, is not so important as an appreciation of reasons for accepting it, and the proper objective. We must have something to start from. Certain convictions arrived at by evaluating past work and comparing it with accepted philosophy and standards can help to formulate a new premise. An experimental policy for a temporary period, and a careful study of cases handled during this time, will serve to modify that original premise and enable the agencies to agree upon a definite division of the field. Such a division should be made on the basis of type of case. In our experience type of case cannot be determined by the type of request made by the applicant, but by his situation as it is revealed to the interviewer.

The line of demarcation is affected by conditions in the particular community. In some communities family agencies have been able to develop further along the line of service, apart from relief-giving, than is possible in other communities; relationships to public departments differ, legal situations differ, etc. Then there is the question of needs and facilities of the particular agencies. Certainly no agency has a right to accept more responsibility through a new division of labor, however excellent such an arrangement would be ideally, if the agency cannot become adequately staffed to discharge the responsibility properly.

(b) The second step, it seems to me, after agreeing upon the division of the field, is to interpret the agreement to the people affected. It must be interpreted to the Board, to the staff, to the community referring cases, and to the individual client, in one way or another. It may be assumed that the Board has participated in forming the agreement, and the staff also in some measure. It is very necessary that all of the staff, especially the registrar or other staff-members receiving applications, and the visitors, understand the reason for the change of policy. No attitude is so harmful as that of the person receiving applications, who says to the client that she would like to help her, but her instructions are to send her to the other agency, or who says, as we found our own registrar saying when we referred applications for placement to the family agency, "Yes, we have boarding-homes, and will be glad to make such a plan for your child if the Family Welfare Association approves." Obviously the F.W.A. has a difficult time offering alternative plans, with that sort of start.

Frequently the visitors of the agency, relinquishing a certain block of work are easily convinced of the value of the new plan, but the workers from the agency increasing its responsibility feel put upon at doing the

work "for another agency." especially when it requires development of new techniques. Understanding of the reasons for the change, and that rather than doing a service to the other agency, they are being given an opportunity to do a better piece of work for the particular client, will change their feeling.

The client himself must be helped to understand why he is sent from one agency to another. Frequently, in our agency, where the application is usually taken by the registrar, we find it advantageous for the registrar not to raise the issue, but to promise that "some one will visit you," and leave the job of interpretation to the visitor. If a good contact is established, it usually means little to the client from which agency the visitor comes. There is real danger, it seems to me, in working out policies between agencies not to seem to the client to be too mechanical. Occasionally, clients from an economic level, higher than the average, need immediate interviewing and more interpretation than can be given by the registrar before leaving the office.

In those cases we have found it helpful for the visitor at the office to talk with the client briefly, to dictate her interview in duplicate so that the other agency may have a copy, and the transfer is made upon consideration after the interview.

Interpreting the policy to the community referring cases can best be accomplished by reporting back to source on cases as the work progresses.

Further interpretation to the community can be accomplished through case presentations at committees made up of staff members and board members from both agencies.

(c) The next step in arriving at a successful working relationship is the development of procedure and technique. Much can be gained here by studying the experience of agencies in other communities. Modifications must be made to suit the individual locality and agencies, however. Analysis of failures and successes, with a view to eliminating troublesome practises and repeating procedures proving successful, does much to determine the most satisfactory policies. Conferences on individual cases must be frequent in order that workers from each agency may come to know the objectives and philosophy of the other agency, so that concessions may be made, difficulties anticipated and prevented, and needs for modifications of policy be discussed. Again, here, we have found it very helpful to present difficult cases to our committees made up of board members and staff members from both agencies.

In addition to conferences on individual cases there should be periodic review of all cases handled of the type under consideration, to see if results on a statistical basis justify the policy, or point to modifications. We are very likely to draw erroneous conclusions from a few individual cases which stand out as unusually troublesome or unusually successful.

In order to illustrate some of the statements I have made, I should like to discuss briefly the arrangement which has been made between the Family Welfare Association of Milwaukee, and the Juvenile Protective Association. It probably is quite similar to arrangements that have been made by many of you in your own communities. It apparently has met the needs of both agencies in our community, and, for that reason, like any other successful plan, it is worth an analysis, to learn the reasons for its success.

In 1925, the Juvenile Protective Association was struggling under a very heavy case-load. The Family Welfare Association had a much larger staff and lower individual case-loads. The children's agency felt dissatisfied with much of the work it had been doing, especially on a large number of cases which were reported as neglect cases or requests for placement, but which upon investigation proved to be in no way different from the general run of family case-work problems.

In formulating a new policy, the organization reviewed a limited number of applications, and their subsequent treatment, and arrived at the conclusion, that most of these cases did not require the specialized services of a children's agency, and yet that transfer to the family agency was impossible during a critical period of treatment.

For purposes of illustration of the general statements I have made in the preceding sections of this paper I shall now confine my discussion solely to the policies worked out in handling the placement problem, in this situation although divisions were also made in the field of neglect and in other fields which also worked out fairly satisfactorily. From the cursory study of applications above mentioned we started out with the following premises:

- (1) Broken families, which after investigation require foster home care for the children, are not, in the main, those which apply for that specific service.

- (2) The majority of applications to place children in boarding-homes require family case treatment which may be better given by a family agency.

- (3) A clean-cut differentiation of cases would make it possible for the children's agency to concentrate on its specialized types of service and for the family agency to get earlier contact with families which would be their ultimate responsibility.

The following program was agreed upon tentatively:

"It is recognized that the Juvenile Protective Association and the Family Welfare Association are both essentially case-working agencies, and that the emphasis on the work of each is on these processes of adjustment known as case-work. The general distinction between the work of the two organizations is that the former approaches these processes through the problems of children, and the latter through the problems of family as a unit. Both work with children, however and both work with families, and the basic philosophy that family life is the best environment for the development of personality is accepted by both. (A prologue served to get some things out of our systems) ... In general the F.W.A. cares for families in their own homes ... New applications for the placement of children in boarding-homes will be handled by the F.W.A. when there appears to be a possibility that a family home may be maintained or re-established. This will include cases in which parents are living together; parents are separated but not divorced; in which father is dead and mother living; or in which parents are divorced and mother has custody of children.

New applications for placement will be handled by the J.P.A. when there seems to be no possibility of maintaining or re-establishing the home; for example, when the mother is dead or institutionalized, or when the custody of the children has been granted to the father in divorce court."

From July 1, 1925 to July 1, 1926, 71 such investigations of requests for placement were directed immediately to the Family Welfare Association, and only eight resulted in subsequent transfer back for placement.

Four were reported back for other reasons, such as unmarried mothers problems, etc. The 59 kept by the Family Welfare Association, fell into three groups, according to the classification made by the official in charge in the Family Agency.

- (1) Families presenting the problem of hasty placement, but for whom no such care was needed and for whom there was no need for protracted case treatment.

- (2) Families presenting the usual serious family problems requiring long-term case-work.

- (3) Families presenting serious difficulties, and intent upon placing their children, despite alternative plans offered.

In December, 1927, one and one half years later, a similar study was made, with similar results. Of 150 applicants transferred to the family agency, only 8 came back as requests for placement by the family agency. Four came back as children in unlicensed boarding-homes, and were the J.P.A.'s responsibility on that score. One came back because of certain relationships with the Health Department, two came back because they were found to be unmarried mother cases, two came back, not directed by the Family Welfare, but as requests for placement in an institution for which we are doing the social work. Only seventeen of the 150 came back and were registered as major service cases.

During this period of 2½ years there were many conferences. Family Welfare Workers came to the J.P.A. frequently for counsel regarding technique in handling these situations. Supervisors from the two agencies met frequently to consider individual applications, before they were accepted for investigation by either agency. Case conferences were held frequently with both visitors and supervisors present, and frequently cases were presented at a committee meeting. There were difficulties to iron out. Some family visitors were at first inclined to feel that if they investigated cases for the J.P.A., the J.P.A. should accept their diagnoses regarding placement; the J.P.A. felt that it could not do that. Gradually these attitudes cleared up, as the philosophy of the Children's Agency regarding placement became a part of the family agency's philosophy.

Out of the conferences held, there grew a conviction that the cases causing most difficulty were situations in which there was only one child and in which the mother was already working. While we had assumed that a mother, married, with one child, formed the nucleus for a family home, practically speaking, the family agency found that in many cases they were not successful in trying to persuade the mother to stay at home, and placements were made anyway. The J.P.A. seemed to have greater success in making plans for mother and child to stay together, doubtless because of the technique developed in making plans for unmarried mothers with their children. The Children's Agency, therefore, is keeping those cases for investigation. The J.P.A. has also taken over most of the work with motherless families. Many other adjustments have been made. At present the policy on this section of work runs like this:

I. In reference to children who must be cared for outside their own homes, and the homes of relatives.

A. Responsibility of the F.W.A.

New applications for placing children will be handled by the F.W.A. when there appears to be a possibility that a family home may be maintained or re-established. The F.W.A. will thus handle applications from families in which the parents are living, the parents are separated but not divorced, the father is dead and mother living, the parents divorced and the children in custody of the mother.

B. Responsibility of the J.P.A.

New applications will be handled by the J.P.A. when there seems no possibility of maintaining or re-establishing a home for example; when the mother is dead, or institutionalized or when custody of the children has been given to the father by divorce action.

C. Subject to conference.

An application from a mother with one child when the mother is permanently separated from her husband shall be subject to conference. In general, if she has no established home of her own, or with relatives, the case shall be handled by J.P.A.

II. Placement procedure.

When in the course of its work in any family the F.W.A. decides that boarding home placement is the proper plan for a particular child, the F.W.A. will arrange through a supervisor at Central Office, for a conference with J.P.A. At this conference the F.W.A. visitor will present verbally the social history with definite reports on the child's present physical condition, and mental whenever possible, and shall explain the purpose of placement and the plan of treatment for the family and child. When a decision to place the child is made, the conference determines the future division of responsibility in carrying out this plan in regard to:

- (1) Exchange of information. If the case is to be transferred to J.P.A. upon placement of the child, the J.P.A. will read the F.W.A. record and make its own summary; if the case work with the family is to be retained by the F.W.A., it will be the responsibility of the latter to furnish the J.P.A. with a summary of the general information about the child. (The J.P.A. waits until the placement is made before reading the F.W.A. record.) In referred cases, after the placement is made, the worker in each agency shall keep the other informed as to the progress of her share of the case-work.
- (2) Case-work with the family and with the child who is placed. If the problems centering around the child who is being boarded are the chief problems of the family, complete transfer of the whole case to the J.P.A. is usually advisable. On the other hand, if there is a definite family home with other serious problems aside from those connected with the child about to be placed, the responsibility for the family situation should usually be left with the F.W.A. Other factors entering into the

decision may be length of contact, size of family, probable length of placement, financial responsibility involving either the board of the child or relief in the family. In every placement whether the case is transferred or not, case-work with the child and the boarding mother rests entirely with the J.P.A. except when visits by the F.W.A. visitor to the boarding home are planned with the visitor from the J.P.A.

- (3) Financial responsibility. When the conference decides that a request is to be made for the use of the J.P.A. funds, the case shall be presented by the F.W.A. visitor at the regular weekly meeting of the J.P.A. Child Boarding committee, which makes the final decision. Any board paid from funds other than the J.P.A. boarding fund shall be paid through the office of the J.P.A. rather than to the J.P.A. boarding mother. This includes cases where the F.W.A. is carrying responsibility for the parents of the child and parents have agreed to pay board for the child. The collection of such board will be the responsibility of the F.W.A.

Factors of Success:

In analyzing our policy in order to learn why it has been successful, I feel that the following factors are important. First, while the family agency has gone further in developing some of its special services than has the children's agency, the standard of case-work done is about the same. Milwaukee is accused of being inbred, and it is true that more than half of our workers are trained in our training school. There are serious disadvantages in being inbred, but there is an advantage in having workers from both agencies attending classes together. In the second year of our training course our students make case presentations. Students from both agencies participate in the discussion of problem cases. This arrangement brings about mutual understanding and confidence. The same spirit exists between supervisors, although not for the same reasons. There is a spirit of frank but constructive criticism. Supervisors from both agencies have been objective and without defenses. Our policy could not have succeeded otherwise. I doubt if such a policy could succeed anywhere unless the agencies concerned had respect for each other's work.

A second reason for success, I believe, is the fact that we have recognized the principle stated by the Milford Conference: "There should be no diagnostic authority without treatment responsibility." Our policy calls for a conference and suggests minimum information to be presented when the F.W.A. desires the J.P.A. to make a placement.

All requests for placement from the F.W.A. are made by the Supervisor of Districts, after she has read the cases. Frequently the J.P.A. supervisor is consulted by the F.W.A. supervisor and given the opportunity to read the case before the F.W.A. visitor's plan is accepted by her own supervisor. In this way suggestions for further investigation or treatment may be made before a formal conference is held. Both agencies then participate in making the diagnosis. The case is always read later, and if questions are raised they are discussed frankly with the family agency.

The third factor in making the plan successful is its flexibility. We have recognized that there are borderline cases which either agency

might claim or refuse, and that conferences would continue to be necessary in such cases. There are, of course, disadvantages in a flexible policy, especially when an agency has young workers on its staff. They want something firm to which to hold. This has been more of a problem to the F.W.A. than to the J.P.A. because the F.W.A. is a larger agency. Perhaps it is better from the point of view of the worker herself, if she must think the situation through. I suppose one reason why our policy is flexible is because neither agency has felt that it is inspired; we are not emotionally entangled. It was arranged to serve our needs; it has served well. If our needs change, the policy will change.

Perhaps I have made statements that seem rank heresy to some children's workers, and perhaps I have suggested procedures which would make the load of the family agency too heavy in most communities. If so, my statements will provoke discussion, and that, after all, is the purpose of our meeting.

CHILDREN OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH WHOSE MOTHERS HAVE KEPT THEIR CUSTODY.

An exceedingly valuable study is reported in publication 190 of the United States Children's Bureau, which has just been issued under the caption heading this item.

The study was definitely undertaken to ascertain the advantages and disadvantages of carrying out the plan of keeping these children in the custody of their own mothers. In selecting the cases for study, none were included who were not well established in the community; no children under 8 years of age were included, while some of the cases studied had reached manhood and womanhood. The study included 253 children, who had remained in the custody of their own mothers (241 of whom are represented in the study.) The histories were supplied by 27 agencies in 11 cities. The agencies were selected from those rendering modern and effective case work services to the unmarried mother and her child: they cannot therefore be taken as representative of the ordinary agency at work in this field. The report's analysis of the policies and methods of the various agencies, its case studies, and analyses offer invaluable reading to the worker in this field.

In almost all the cases studied, the place of these children in the community was similar in most respects to that of children of legitimate birth, a considerable number being members of family groups, sharing the normal family life. Most of the children had been under the care of their own mothers, either in a home established by her (generally through marriage), in the home of relatives, in her place of employment, or in a boarding home. A few of the children had been cared for separately in private homes or institutions, while remaining in the mother's custody. The study revealed the undesirability of too hasty placement of such children, away from relatives; in several such cases, circumstances later changed and the child was moved again to its own kin. The need of the mothers for help and guidance recurred throughout the report. It was clearly shown that the mothers returned frequently for advice to those who knew the facts of their case.

The weakness of the case work in some of the agencies was effort, especially the paucity of information or effort to obtain information

that would help to locate the unmarried father, and to enforce paternal responsibility. The report suggests that this would seem to indicate that "even among persons whose primary object is to assist the unmarried mother and her child, there is unwittingly something of an effort to protect the man."

One of the most significant facts revealed by the study was the evidence that re-establishment of the mothers and children was being effected on the basis of truth, rather than deception, in reference to their relationships. Where the status of the mother and child was known in the community, the moral backing of relatives and friends had been essential to their successful re-establishment.

The study suggested the adoption of certain measures, as desirable in assisting unmarried mothers to keep their children with them:

- (1) The affiliation of maternity homes with children's agencies in order that provision may be made for supervision of children, when they are discharged from a maternity home.
- (2) Provision by social agencies, for temporary care in boarding homes or institutions, for unmarried mothers and their children, who cannot be immediately adjusted.
- (3) Greater willingness on the part of both public and private agencies to aid unmarried mothers in caring for their children.
- (4) More intensive attempts by social agencies to establish paternity in order that part at least of the support of children born out of wedlock may be obtained from their fathers.

ONTARIO'S CHILD WELFARE WORK.

"Made in Ontario" has been enough to damn the best of some of the child welfare measures found successful in that province and recommended for adoption elsewhere in this Dominion. But, when all is said and done, it cannot be gainsaid that in Ontario, the first Children's Aid Society was formed; in Ontario, probation was first attempted; in Ontario, reformatory institutions were early established; and in Ontario, the first unmarried parenthood legislation along advanced lines was actually proclaimed. Consequently, the reports of Ontario's work and progress cannot but be a measure of the effective application of those child welfare principles, behind which modern work stands, and also an inspiration to those other provinces whose legislation and practice partake of the same fundamentals as old Upper Canada's. The thirty-fourth annual report of the Children's Aid Branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department is therefore full of interest to Canadian workers. It is signed by Mr. J. J. Kelso, who has been Superintendent throughout this entire period.

The statistical summary reveals:

Summary Thirty-fifth Annual Report Children's Aid Branch.

There are fifty-five Children's Aid Societies in Ontario with a paid official devoting all his time to the work in each County or District.

The Children's Branch deals with Neglected and Dependent children, Children's Aid Societies, Industrial Schools, Supervision of wards in foster homes, Legal adoption of children, Care and protection of children of Unmarried Parents.

Number of children made wards during the years 1893--1928....	27,949
Total number of files, about.....	40,000
Number of children at present under active supervision.....	9,500
Children made wards during 1928—Permanent.....	706
Temporary.....	283
Number of children in four Industrial Schools—Protestant 373 and Roman Catholic 200.....	573
Number of legal adoptions during the year.....	663
Total number of legal adoptions since 1921.....	4,632
Cases of Unmarried Parents investigated.....	1,865
Increase Unmarried Parents cases.....	141
Paid by putative fathers for support of children.....	\$110,291.85
Additional by private settlement, approximately.....	20,000.00
Monthly cheques issued for support of children born out of wedlock.....	500
Funds transferred to Public Trustee for investment.....	\$98,210.51

It is amazing to learn that the collections under the Children of Unmarried Parents' Act are reaching \$130,000.00 per annum and have aggregated \$558,154.00 since its enactment and proclamation six years ago. Even at that, the collections are not as great a proportion of the settlements, as one could hope might be realized. Judgments in that period would carry the total of five times that amount. Improvement in maintenance enforcement regulations and methods must be looked to for increasing returns in these totals. But this is only part of the story, for mortality trends show a decided improvement in the comparative rates for children born out of wedlock, while such statistics as are available reveal an encouraging increase in the number of children living with their own mothers.

Maintenance Payments, Children's Aid Society, Toronto

One of the most complicated problems constantly arising in the field of child dependency in Canada, is that of the calculation and payment of maintenance costs from public authorities on behalf of children in institutions, or committed on court order to the care of Children's Aid Societies. The Toronto Children's Aid Society has rendered unique service in the clarification of principles in this field, by its efforts in recent years to establish formal precedents on certain disputed points through friendly legal proceedings against the municipality of Toronto. The meticulous management of the affairs of the Society, and continuous improvements in the accounting and statistical services have made possible a close study and isolation of the elements of shelter and boarding care costs that will be of value and significance, far beyond the limits of internal management of the Society itself. The Child Welfare News, therefore, prints herewith, as of wide and general interest, the concise and illuminating memorandum on maintenance costs, and rates of payment for wards on court order, which has just been prepared for the Board of Management of the Toronto Children's Aid Society by the Director, Mr. Robt. E. Mills. Mr. Mills, it will be remembered, is Chairman of the Council's Section on the Child in Need of Special Care.

"RATE OF COURT ORDERS FOR MAINTENANCE OF WARDS.

Court Orders for 1929.

The rates at which court orders for the maintenance of children committed to the Society will be made during the present year (ending September 30) were today determined by the Juvenile Court. The few ward children resident in the Shelter will be chargeable against the Municipality at \$1.37 a day and the many in boarding homes and other types of paid for care outside of the Shelter, at 93 9-10 cents a day.

Inclusions.

These figures are quite satisfactory to the Society in that they cover the whole cost of maintaining such children, including a fair share of overhead expenses, direction, clerical service, interest, depreciation, etc. As usual, the City took exception in Court to the inclusion of a number of items, but, we are glad to report, succeeded in reducing the rate submitted by us by less than one-fifth of a cent.

Decrease Shown.

It is a matter of gratification to all concerned that in both types of care the per capita cost in 1928, as ascertained by the most exhaustive cost analysis, is slightly lower than that of the previous year. Outside of the Shelter, the cost is 3 1-5 cents less per capita per diem.

Non-Maintenance not Included.

Of course, the various kinds of work carried on by the Society other than the maintenance of children are not included in the costs cited, nor are they affected in any way by the Court's award. These activities of the Society—child protection work concerned with the child in his own home—involved an expenditure of \$15,894.00. An additional \$1,269.00 of expenditure was omitted from the calculation for various reasons.

Non-Wards not paid for by City.

It should be remembered also that the Court orders apply only to children committed by the Court and, therefore, a large part of the expenditure on the actual maintenance of children must be met from private funds, being the support of non-ward children and the expense of children in free homes.

Cost of "Free" Care.

No doubt it sounds paradoxical to say that "Free" care costs the Society about 1½ cents a day per child, a total of \$4,465.00 last year. Of course, the explanation is that though these children are in "free" homes where no board is paid, there are many necessary expenses for overhead and supervision. Because of the peculiar wording of the Statute, the Municipality is held not to be liable when the child is in a free home, even where wards are concerned whose maintenance in a boarding home would be chargeable.

A number of interesting figures are to be found in the analysis of cost of maintaining children in 1928. The following are selected as typical.

All Care.

The average cost per capita per diem in all types of paid for care (shelter, boarding homes, pay institutions) is $99\frac{1}{3}$ cents a day.

Boarding Home Cost.

The cost in Children's Aid Society family boarding homes is 94 1-5 cents a day. This is nearly 43 cents less than the cost in the Shelter. Shelter costs, of course are those of the old place at University Avenue. The per capita rate in the new Shelter, of course, will be much higher because of the very small number in residence.

As boarding home care provides for much the largest number of children it is interesting to see just how its cost is made up. Of the total of 94 1-5 cents, 93 4-5 is cash expenditure (such as is usually given by other institutions) and 2-5 of a cent is interest, depreciation etc. The actual board paid averages $65\frac{1}{2}$ cents a day (which is equivalent to \$4.58 a week or \$19.91 a month). The cost of clothing children in our boarding homes is 11 9-10 cents a day (\$3.61 a month or \$43.36 a year). The salary cost assignable to boarding home care is 14 3-10 cents a day in all. Of this, 7 6-10 cents is for direct supervision, 3 4-10 for indirect supervision, and 3 3-10 for incidental salaries (stenography and book-keeping).

Businesslike Arrangement.

The present arrangement is a businesslike working out of the provisions of the Children's Protection Act. In our opinion it represents a most effective combination of public and private philanthropy."

CHILD WELFARE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The sixteenth annual report of the Director of Child Welfare for Nova Scotia, together with the first annual report of the Provincial Psychiatrist has just been issued.

Children's work in Nova Scotia has expanded by leaps and bounds in recent years, and the province is rapidly becoming one of the best organized in the Dominion, from the point of view of child protection, and provision for the delinquent and feebleminded child. Unfortunately, legislation dealing with the child born out of wedlock still compares most unfavourably with that of most of the Canadian provinces, but the excellent progress in most other branches of the work give every promise that this group will also be more adequately safeguarded, with the expansion of welfare provisions, in the province.

The reports of the thirteen Societies which form the bulk of the main report reveal that serious social problems are presented by the increasing number of deserted children, the large number of illegitimate children, and the need for institutional care and training for the feeble-minded. In the latter class, mental examinations have been held of 533 children in the last year, over half of whom were in reformatories, and nearly a third of whom were in the care of social organizations. The mingling of normal children with the feebleminded and insane, and of children in the County Homes, with other inmates is criticized. Much greater attention is also being given on the part of the Children's Aid Societies, to keeping children in their own homes, rather than making

them wards, and also to the selection of good foster homes. A large amount of work, that would be generally described as family welfare work, is being done by the Children's Aid Societies in Nova Scotia.

The volume of work handled directly by the provincial office is heavy. The provincial total i.e. (statistics of the Director) showed 182 children delivered to the care of Societies and the Director, during the year, with 366 children at the close of the year in temporary homes or Shelters, with maintenance provided. No less than 108 children were placed in foster homes, for the first time, during the year; 40 children were returned to parents or guardians.

There are two Juvenile Courts in the Province—Halifax and Pictou County. The Halifax Court handled 189 cases under the Juvenile Delinquents' Act, and 28 cases under the Children's Protection Act, during the year. Of the former, 37 were committed to institutions, 18 for short periods. The Pictou Court's totals were 49, and 22 cases respectively.

The reports of four reformatory institutions—the Halifax Industrial School, the Maritime Home for Girls, St. Patrick's Home, and the Monastery of the Good Shepherd are included in this report.

Since the report was filed, word has come of the selection of a site for the Provincial Training School for the Feebleminded, and the creation of a Juvenile Court for Cape Breton and Sydney. Every year records further expansion and development in Child Welfare in Nova Scotia, easily the outstanding province in the Maritimes in such endeavour, and rapidly reaching a position of equality with any other province in the Dominion.

THE HALIFAX CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Halifax Children's Aid Society, under the efficient executive services of Miss Gwen Lantz, a Nova Scotian, and a graduate of McGill School, has recorded such remarkable growth and development in recent years, that one can hardly realize that it is only eight years old.

Its report, this year, is especially interesting, not only in its facts but format, for this neatly set and well printed pamphlet is the work of the Halifax Boys' Industrial School.

The Halifax Society is fortunate in having an arrangement, somewhat unique in the larger cities of Canada, whereby the four large children's institutions of the city—the Home of the Guardian Angel, the Halifax Infants' Home, St. Joseph's Orphanage, and the Protestant Orphanage, through a co-operative agreement, have all their applications for admission and discharge go through the Society. The report on the investigation made by the Society then goes to the institution, which reserves its right of independent decision in reference to their cases. Representatives from each institution, which pays a small sum for this field service, sit on the executive committee of the Society. These relationships serve to keep all these agencies working in the same field, informed and moving in unison in their respective contributions towards the solution of community problems of child dependency and neglect.

The Society carried 1,122 active cases in the last year, of which 918 were new. Out of 83 children, reported as neglected, 21 were made wards of the Society. Desertion and non-support, here, as in the reports of similar agencies in other centres, are contributing a disturbingly increasing percentage of cases.

Private home care, with relatives, and in paid homes, is developing rapidly throughout Nova Scotia, and the Halifax Society had 154 children in private homes under its supervision; last year. Even so the Society regrets its inability to develop boarding home care, because of inadequacy of funds. One hundred children were placed in institutions during the year—many of whom were problem cases—as against 12 in boarding homes and ten in free homes. It must be remembered that the Halifax Society operates without a shelter, and places all its own temporary cases in various institutions, or subsidized homes.

The care of the negro child under two years of age, and the unmarried negro mother and her baby offer a serious community problem in Halifax. Twenty-two children and fifteen negro mothers came to the Society for care during the year.

The problem of the unmarried mother and her child provides a heavy case load for the Agency, also, no less than 149 such cases being referred from the institutions last year. Over half were from outside the city, but nearly ninety per cent of these from elsewhere in the Province.

During its eight years' work, 178 children have been delivered to the Society as wards of whom 34 have been returned to their own parents, 38 placed in free foster homes, 10 in wage homes, and 81 in temporary homes or shelters. Others have become self-supporting or are placed with their mothers, etc. Of this total but 4 have died, and of only one has trace been lost.

The Society's finances appear to be in a satisfactory condition, but require increased support to sustain more extensive field services, and boarding home care. The Society is to be congratulated upon its energetic development of private funds for its non-ward cases and field service. Over \$7,500.00 was raised through private funds, as compared with \$14,000.00 received from public funds for the support of wards. The Halifax Society, as already suggested, places all its cases, temporary and wards, in existing institutions or boarding homes, when such type of care is required. Maintenance on behalf of its wards is then collected by the Society itself from the municipalities, and paid over to the institutions where the child is in care. Over \$10,000.00 was paid out to the institutions and over \$2,100.00 to boarding homes last year, under this arrangement.

The Halifax Society is to be congratulated upon holding so high in the Maritimes, those principles and standards of work, towards which Canadian agencies in the child protection field are struggling, and of which the Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver Societies are also such commendable exponents.

THE NOVA SCOTIA HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

An interesting report just received comes from Canada's only orphanage for neglected and orphaned colored children, situated near Dartmouth, in the County of Halifax. Though controlled by the Government of Nova Scotia, and under the inspection of Judge Blois, Director of Child Welfare for the province, it has power to admit children from any province in Canada.

The Home is a pleasant building, situated in a large farm of 211 acres, which is being gradually cleared. The scores of blue clad "picka-

ninnies" playing against the green woodland makes a picture unique in Canadian institutions.

Opened 8 years ago, the Home has admitted 70 children to date, with an average annual population of 37. In this time, not one death or one case of serious illness has occurred. The manager and staff have been drawn from the same community as the children and take a close personal interest in the Home, and its little inmates. Regular public school work, cooking, sewing, housework, poultry raising and market gardening are comprised in the Home's curriculum.

This unique institution is being operated along the soundest lines of small type institutional care, and is a credit not only to its efficient staff, and interested Board, but to the Province, which conceived the idea of such an "open house" for a group of children, who are very truly "in need of special care."

NOVA SCOTIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLEMINDED.

Nova Scotia will be the first of the Maritime provinces to erect a training school for the care of the feeble-minded. A site of 225 acres has been purchased at Brookside, near Truro, with an option on an adjoining property. One large central building will be erected this year. A board of seven members has been appointed a Board of Management by the Governor in Council, viz.: Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney General, ex officio, Dr. M. R. Elliott (Wolfville, N.S.), Alex. J. Campbell, K.C., Mrs. S. A. Fulton, and Mrs. John Stanfield (all of Truro), and Drs. J. L. McIsaac (Antigonish), and George H. Murphy (Halifax). The directors will retire, in rotation, every two years, two of the first group now named retiring in two years, two in four, and two in six years. The provincial Director of Child Welfare, Judge E. H. Blois, will meet with the Directors.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The interim report of the Nova Scotia Royal Commission to consider Old Age Pensions indicates that the inquiry is being handled in a thorough and scientific manner. One regrets that such thorough studies in all the provinces were not undertaken, preceding the adoption of the measure by the Dominion Parliament. Had such a course been followed, inevitably many of the difficulties now arising in the Provinces which have enacted this legislation, and the misgivings restraining others of the provinces from adopting it, would have been cleared away, and a sound and generally accepted statute and *modus operandi* would likely have been agreed upon.

This interim report contains an excellent introduction, setting forth a short history of the legislation, and a summary of the Canadian Act.

The inquiry itself, inserted advertisements in the Nova Scotia press, inviting applications from persons who deemed themselves eligible for old age pensions under the Dominion Act. Within a few weeks 3,400 forms were returned, many coming from former Nova Scotians in the United States. A complete census is also being undertaken in Halifax City and six counties, to ascertain by field interviews the number of indigent aged eligible for pensions. The survey, on the basis of prelimin-

ary work, estimates the number of persons, 70 years of age or over in Nova Scotia, on June 1st, 1928, as 25,500. Only 73 persons over 70 in Nova Scotia, at the last census, would be disqualified as unnaturalized aliens. Deduction of 200 for aliens and Indians brings the total potentially eligible to 25,300. Applying the percentages of income found in Hants County to this total number, 20,404 persons would probably be eligible for pensions of varying amounts. The annual cost of the system is then calculated at \$4,395,000.00 of which the Dominion government would contribute \$2,200,000.00. Administration costs are estimated as roughly \$18,000.00 per annum.

Various sources of new revenue to meet this expenditure are listed—a municipal levy, a provincial poll tax, a provincial income tax, liquor control, contributory fees, or a larger Dominion allowance. An equalized municipal assessment is estimated at \$12.50 per \$1000.00. The poll tax is estimated at \$7.00 per capita on men and women over 21 years of age, or \$13.75 on men, alone, over 21 years of age. The justice of applying for an additional Federal grant is argued on the basis of the research studies of the Social Service Council of Canada, on this subject in 1928.

The final report will be submitted on conclusion of the field studies.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK CHILD WELFARE SURVEY.

The New Brunswick Survey, a summarized report of which appeared in the February News, is now completed. The report, a lengthy document, dealing with the social background, legislation and institutions of New Brunswick is now available and a copy will be sent to any member upon request to the Council offices.

Immediately arising out of the Survey, a Family Welfare Bureau and Social Service Exchange have been created in the City of Saint John. Miss Elizabeth King, M.A., of the Council staff, was lent to the Saint John Committee, at the close of the Survey for a period of two months to organize the Bureau and Exchange. Miss Clarice Smith, formerly of the Women's Directory of Montreal, will take charge of the Bureau permanently at the end of May. Meanwhile, organization of the Central Welfare Council, inaugurated by Dr. Horace L. Brittain, is going steadily forward, the Family Welfare Bureau, becoming the chief unit in the Family Welfare and Rehabilitation Section. Three other sections—Health and Hospital Services, Children's Services, and Recreation Services are being organized with the Saint John Health Centre, the Children's Aid Society, and the Playgrounds and Recreations Association, respectively, assuming major responsibility for the creation of each.

The Survey work will really conclude with a Conference on the Report, and Child Welfare and Family Problems in general, in Saint John on June 12th, 13th, 14th (see details on page 5), at which Mr. Robert E. Mills, Father Haley, and Judge E. H. Blois of the Council Executive, will be speakers, and in charge of round table discussion. Miss Gwen Lantz, of the Halifax Children's Aid Society, will be in attendance for discussion on Children's Aid problems. Miss Irene Foy, of the Catholic Welfare Bureau, Toronto, will discuss Child Placing and the family problems, in social work with children. It is hoped that, arising out of the Saint John Conference, action will be taken looking to the establishment of the legislative and administrative measures which the Survey recommends.

VANCOUVER CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

From reports reaching the East from disinterested sources, it would appear that the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Vancouver Children's Aid Society (the first full year of the operation of the Society following survey and reorganization) was a triumphal progress for the Directors and staff. The meeting was exceedingly well attended by representative citizens of Vancouver; finances were in a much healthier condition; the constitution was recast; a strong board of directors was returned, and the men and women who had been carrying on a heavy task in recent years felt themselves inspirited and strengthened by all these undoubted testimonies of community confidence and support.

The report of the Superintendent, Miss Laura Holland, revealed the almost incredible progress made possible by a determined Board in realizing the survey's recommendations of 1927. The volume of the work is, of itself, amazing. No less than 683 children from 316 families were in need of the Society's help, over 10 per cent—71 cases—being of illegitimate birth—surely a commentary on the comment so prevalent in other provinces that all such cases are "looked after by mothers' allowances in British Columbia." Another 10%—68 children—were deserted by either or both parents. These totals tally in a disturbing way with those in the report of Nova Scotia's Child Welfare Director. Illegitimacy and desertion as predominating and increasing factors in child dependency and neglect reveal from opposite angles disturbing disintegration of the family relationship as a social institution. Mental incapacity or disease, intemperance, separation, imprisonment, and dependency arising from the death of one parent were woven too into the woof of social problems, bringing children to the Society's doors. Twenty families were visited for children's agencies elsewhere.

The splendid achievement of the Vancouver Society's year, however, is the fact that out of this volume, only 59 children from 37 families had to be admitted to care temporarily, or as wards. Adjustments in certain cases have led to the return of a motherless child of eight, deserted by her father, to her brother and grandfather in Scotland; another of a little boy to his aunt in another province; cases in process will carry another little girl to her grandfather in Finland; still another to an aunt in Toronto; a smaller child to relatives in Montreal; and a boy and girl to relatives anxious to have them in Switzerland. Distances are naught in the modern world, and modern social work must look upon the nations of two continents as one great community, and knit together the broken threads that lead across international boundaries.

An enormous task has been involved in locating all the wards of the Society, many of whom as reported by the survey, had been entirely lost trace of, after placement. The Society now has 33 children in the Home (a reduction from 118 in January, 1928); 155 in boarding homes; 180 in free foster homes, under supervision; 4 children in other institutions; and 6 wards in the industrial school. In addition, 84 children wards of the Society, are known to have been returned to their parents in the past 15 years, but without supervision, while 35 children placed in foster homes, three years or more ago, cannot be located.

Ninety-four children discharged during the year, were returned to their parents in 37 cases. Eight more were adopted; 3 were transferred to another institution; 6 were returned to relatives or a guardian; 1 married; 2 died, and 37 came of age.

An interesting revelation, following upon the institution of personal investigation of foster home applications, is the fact that of 498 applications for children, only 151 were approved.

Individual cases cared for in private boarding homes have shown improvement, impossible in the congregate life of the institutional group.

As previously reported in the News, the Society's large institutional plant has been demolished. The Superintendent's residence has been converted into a Receiving Home with capacity for 10 children; while the former "Baby Home" is now used as the Shelter, with accommodation for 30 children. It is not adaptable for this purpose, however, and present plans call for the erection of a more practicable building, with provision for clinical services for the large number of children in boarding and foster homes.

The report of the Society reveals a measure of transition and progress in eighteen to twenty months that has rarely been equalled in the story of a Canadian Social Agency. The Board, Miss Holland, the staff, and the City of Vancouver are to be congratulated upon one of the most outstanding achievements in Canada's child welfare annals.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN IN CANADA.

Canada was well represented at the annual meeting of the International Society for Crippled Children held in Minneapolis in March. Mr. T. H. Blair, Ottawa, of the International Committee, Mr. J. J. Gibson, Toronto, and Mr. R. W. Hopper, executive secretary of the Ontario Society, and the executive secretary of the Council were present. The latter spoke on the work being done in Canada. In summarizing the situation, she stated:

"By our last census there were one and a half million children in the Dominion of school age, that is, 7 to 14 years of age. By our last educational report there were 88.5 per cent of these children in the schools of the Dominion, and no less than 49.5 per cent of the population, 5 to 24 years of age, in attendance at educational institutions throughout the Dominion. What proportion of the children would be handicapped by serious physical defect cannot be gauged, but a conservative estimate of one half of one per cent would give us a total of 7,500 school age children, so suffering.

What special facilities have been provided to assist this group? In the Dominion there are now no less than 12 orthopaedic hospitals for children, with over 500 orthopaedic beds. In 32 other hospitals there are approximately 400 orthopaedic beds with orthopaedic services under orthopaedic specialists. In the Dominion there are no less than 4193 pediatrics and orthopaedic beds, of which 900 are orthopaedic. There are 346 beds for children in our sanatoria for tuberculous cases, and 193 such beds in our tuberculosis hospitals. In two special institutions, a preventorium in the East and a Solarium in the West, there are 153 beds for children. Scores of our regular hospitals also have beds for little tuberculous patients, at need.

In only one province, Ontario, is there a special society for crippled children's work. Here the provincial government has generously subsidized the operations of the Society some 50 per cent of its adminis-

trative needs. No less than 40 Rotary Clubs, taxed .50 cents per member for this work, are affiliated. To date some 18 counties have been covered, and active work is being carried on in 17 others. In 1928, a total of approximately 850 cases were served, bringing up the aggregate to 1,800 since the work was inaugurated. The clubs are now spending about \$35,000 per annum.

In all the provinces, the Junior Red Cross is most active in work for crippled children or children suffering from physical defect, serving some thousands of children at the last date for which totals were available.

In one of the provinces, Alberta, a special grant of \$1.00 per day is made by the provincial government towards the care and maintenance in a hospital of any crippled child, whose parents are unable to provide such care for him or her.

In British Columbia, the provincial government and the municipality each pay 70 cents a day towards the cost of every patient in any recognized hospital, regardless of the financial standing of the individual. Where a child is brought in from unorganized territory the province pays. Thus crippled children in necessitous circumstances may be cared for under this system.

In Nova Scotia, children may be admitted free to the Children's Hospital at Halifax, if their parents are without means. The Shriners' Hospitals, of course, offer free treatment. The Junior Red Cross branches provide payment for needy cases, also.

In four provinces, hospital treatment is provided for indigent child patients in need chargeable to municipal, or in some cases to municipal and provincial funds.

In only two provinces, there is no general provision for such assistance.

Thus it will be seen that, while Canada has made considerable advance in providing for her crippled children, there is still much to be done. A special conference called on the subject by the Canadian Council on Child Welfare two years ago requested the Dominion Department of Health to prepare and publish a report and map showing the hospital resources and their distribution, for the treatment of crippled children. The statistics quoted herein are from this report, which is now ready for publication. This will give us a comprehensive view of the extent and distribution of our treatment facilities, and allow us to plan more intelligently the next steps in our programme.

What are those to be?

The problem of the adequate care of crippled children seems to divide into certain natural phases of the problem.

First, there is detection and registration. Detection should be coincident with the need to provide for the earliest possible treatment. Surveys are the only effective means of locating crippled children at the present time, but the only logical and effective system towards which we should aim would be the obligatory citation, on the birth certificate, of any physical defect from which the infant was suffering. This, and immediate compulsory notification to the health authorities of any maiming accident, by the hospital, attending physician, parents or guardian of a child would provide for a complete registration of all such cases. For the present child population, the survey must be utilized.

This being the case, the survey should utilize to much greater extent than in the past, official health and educational agencies, and should seek to have the cases located by survey officially registered with the proper health authorities. The church, the school, the voluntary agency should be utilized, but most important of all are the public health nursing services, which will record not only the school and pre-school child, but the infant and the poor little "shut-in", who has never been to school.

Another feature which should be more strongly emphasized in our future work is the classification of children into those previously examined through parental interest, and those not examined; those to whom some hope may be offered, and those for whom there is no hope in medical treatment, and for whom special education should be provided. The financial status of the home should be more carefully rated. Too much attention has been paid in the past to the child of the utterly indigent, or the parent in necessitous circumstances, and not enough to the sturdily independent, average middle class artisan, labouring, and clerical group, whose children in need of serious and costly medical service are far more likely to suffer, or if they are cared for, whose other children are more likely to suffer, than the wealthy or poverty-stricken family.

For the child, whose condition is found to be irremediable, our programme to be effective must offer special education towards independence and self-respect; education through special classes in the ordinary school, with transportation provided, when the child is capable of such effort. In the province of Ontario, the provincial government makes a special grant of \$40. per year towards the transportation costs of any such child, while in this and two other provinces, special classes are held in the ordinary schools. Where the child cannot attend class, two alternatives must be provided, education in the home by itinerant services, or education along special custodial lines, for children who come from homes where neither of the first two lines of training is possible, because of the isolation, or unsuitability of the home.

For hospitalization services we must plan more scientific distribution of our facilities in definite geographical units, and we must equalize between hospitalization and convalescent services, the former of which are much more expensive, and may be overstrained by the absence of the latter.

We must devote ourselves much more intelligently to the development of adequate and equitable financial arrangements, where assignment of financial responsibilities to provincial or municipal authorities is neither logical nor just. Small villages and towns may through the cost of one child be forced to forego essential community services. In one community in my own knowledge, municipal liability incurred to the amount of \$1500 on one or two patients necessitated the discontinuance for two years of part of the public health nursing service. The middle class family is not covered by these easy and "blanket" provisions. The leaders of the movement must set themselves to the evolution of some logical principle and definite division of financial responsibilities such as have been worked out in the maintenance of the neglected and dependent child. The underlying principles of legislative provisions in this latter field might commend themselves, viz., where the need is judiciously established as absolute and definite, provision from public funds but otherwise from the resources of private charity.

The movement has so far been spasmodic and unorganized on this continent in another important phase, which the Canadian movement for the care of the blind has been originally successful in solving, viz., special education, employment and satisfactory placement in self-supporting work of the handicapped. This development must be energetically pushed by the movement, or the whole programme will fail in its most important phase of re-establishment.

And finally, there must be a stronger, more co-ordinated and definite impact on the minds and imagination of the whole nation, concentrating attention on the needs and claims of the crippled child, as public opinion has been focussed on the tuberculous and the blind. To this end, effort should be concentrated towards the creation of a strong co-operating national committee of a consultative rather than an operative nature, representative of all national groups interested in the subject. Through such a committee, the mind and heart of the whole people should be stirred to the thought of the crippled child in need. The Norwegian system of devoting one national holiday a year to the interests of crippled children is a noble and inspiring thing. On this one day, throughout all Norway, national sports and games are played, and the proceeds devoted entirely to assisting crippled children's work. Such a departure would be undoubtedly effective, on this continent, in directing both the thought and resources of the entire people to the needs of the crippled child, and so bringing nearer that day and hour wherein "all things uncomely and broken" will be gloriously strong, and firm, and new.

CANADIAN MATERIAL ON RECREATION.

The Council office receives frequent requests for assistance and advice in planning recreation activities for various groups and especially for small communities. During the past winter, the Education and Recreation Division, Montreal Council of Social Agencies, organized a Recreation and Social Leadership Training Course, running through four sessions. The material prepared for this course has now been bound together in pamphlet form. The material covers several different topics of practical interest, suggestions for games of various types, mass recreation, hints for song leaders, child rhythms, etc., social and community dancing, etc.

It seemed that a real service of practical value might be rendered if arrangements could be made whereby this material would be rendered available for persons working or interested in the recreation field across the Country. The Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association has undertaken not only to bind but also to distribute this material to any person applying therefor. Copies may be obtained by remitting .25 cents to cover cost of preparation and mailing to Captain Wm. Bowie, Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association, 1421 Atwater Ave., Montreal.

**REVISED SYLLABUS, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK,
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.**

The University of Toronto Department of Social Work has just revised its courses in both the first and second year. These courses in future will include :

FIRST YEAR.

(Hours refer to hours per week).

General Courses :

1. Principles of Social Relationships—2 hours.
2. Economic Basis of Social Life—1 hour.
3. Social and Industrial History—1 hour.
4. Psychology.
5. The Principles of Development and Evolution.

Applied Courses :

1. Social Diagnosis—1 hour.
2. Child Welfare—1 hour.
3. The Use of Leisure Time—1 hour Seminar.

A practical course in games and folk dances during the Christmas term.

SECOND YEAR.

General Courses :

1. The Principles of Social Relationships—2 hours (for special students).
2. Social Evolution—1 hour (for special students).
3. Study of Social and Industrial Conditions—1 hour.
In connection with the above course a class will be held for the—
- 3a. Special Study of Canadian Conditions and Problems, such as Rural, Immigrant, New Canadian, etc.—1 hour.
This will be conducted by experienced workers in different fields.
4. Social Psychology—2 hours.

Applied Courses :

1. Social Work Administration—1 hour.
2. Problems of Social Organization—10 lectures.
- 2a. Government and Administration—10 lectures.
3. Child Welfare.
4. Child Guidance.
5. Case Work Methods—1 hour Seminar.
6. Hygiene and Public Health—1 hour.

This course will not be given until 1930-31, but a short series of discussions will be held in connection with Public Health Administration.

NEWS NOTES.

Hourly Nursing.

The system of Hourly Nursing has been carried on by the Victorian Order of Nurses in Winnipeg since 1924. The present fee is \$1.50 for the first hour and fifty cents for each succeeding half hour and the hours of service are 8 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. The Order reports that the demand for this type of service is increasing, all the time, and considers that although this system of nursing might be difficult to establish in a small community, it would without doubt be a great asset to every large city. So far as the Order has been able to ascertain, there has been no criticism of its handling of this service by the special nurses in Winnipeg.

Heat and Infant Mortality.

The following encouraging report of the combatting of weather conditions in reference to Infant Mortality appeared in the April (1929) issue of *Maternity and Child Welfare*: (London, England).

"Not so many years ago our pleasure in a warm, dry summer was tempered by the thought that it would almost inevitably mean a rise in the Infant Mortality rate. As surely as the rainfall went down and the sunshine's record went up so surely might a crop of diarrhoea with its accustomed fatalities be expected. It is no small satisfaction to find that hot weather and enteritis are no longer to be regarded as cause and effect. The summer of 1928 was by general consent one of the weather deity's most successful efforts, and our gratitude is the greater, now that the Registrar General's figures show us that our infant mortality rate for the year was only 65, thus handsomely beating the previous record of 69."

Development of Breast-Fed and Artificially Fed Children.

In the April (1929) issue of *Maternity and Child Welfare* a new type of investigation into the advantages which the breast-fed baby enjoys over the artificially fed is reported to have been completed in the United States. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* reports that there has been a thorough five-year's examination of 383 children, between the ages of 7 and 13 years, with the object of showing the mental and physical development of the children, grouped according to the length of time during which they were entirely breast-fed.

It was found that twice as many artificially-fed children were more than 10% underweight as those breast-fed from four to nine months of age. Comparing these same two groups, eight times as many of the artificially-fed were more than 15% underweight as in the case of the four to nine months breast-fed. In the case of communicable diseases, breast-fed children were found to be less susceptible than those artificially-fed, 50% of whom had suffered from four or more of these diseases.

In regard to mental growth, the best group was composed of children who had been breast-fed from four to nine months. The quotient decreased progressively in those among whom breast-feeding was unduly prolonged. Those who had been breast-fed from 10 to 20 months showed the poorest mental development, followed by the artificially-fed. The smallest percentage of children with superior intelligence occurred in the artificially-fed group. This group had also been the slowest to walk and talk.

The report states that this investigation seems to confirm the opinion that nine months of natural feeding is the best start in life for the average baby, and that from then onwards the breast milk should be supplemented and gradually superseded.

May Day is Child Health Day.

A proclamation by President Hoover designates May first, as Child Health Day. He invites the people of the United States and all agencies and organizations interested in this most important subject to make every reasonable effort to bring about a nation-wide understanding of the fundamental significance of healthy childhood and of the importance of the conservation of the health and physical vigor of boys and girls throughout every day of the year. (Child Welfare League of America Bulletin. April, 1929, Page 2.)

China.

The National Child Welfare Association of China was recently formed under the direction of Dr. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour with headquarters at Shanghai. This new organization is an outgrowth of the Canton child-welfare committee, in which many high officials and merchants and their wives have taken a keen interest. It will co-operate with the Association for the Welfare of the Children of China, Inc., which has its headquarters in New York City. The aim of the Association is to improve the living conditions of poor and homeless children "according to the spirit of the golden rule." (World's Children) (Hospital Social Service. March, 1929, Vol. XIX., No. 3, Page 332).

Ultra-Violet Rays.

That infants and little children should not be "huddled" down in mobile perambulators and covered with excessive clothes" but that they should be exposed to the sunshine and open-air was Professor Leonard Hill's plea last month when opening the first municipal sun-lounge to be built in Great Britain. This new lounge in Torquay (Devonshire) is ninety-five feet long, faces due south with a fine view of Torbay and its richly coloured coast-line. Both walls and roof are made of vitaglass throughout.

The air in houses, Professor Hill said, was horribly polluted whether it were the palace or the slum tenement. Houses were stuffed with all kinds of hangings, curtains, carpets and horsehair furniture, yet people did not recognize that house air became full of dust—even though this dust could be seen when a sunbeam struck through a room. Yet even with windows of vitaglass through which fifty or sixty per cent of the ultra-violet rays could pass, Professor Hill warned his audience, one must have ventilation too. Open the windows to get the "skyshine" is Professor Hill's advice.

We understand that at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, some of the patients live in an open balcony with walls of vitaglass made to the design of those used by Professor Rollier in the High Alps. Experiments to test the effect on the health of workers of the increased amount of ultra-violet light through installing this glass, are also being undertaken by commercial firms in the Midlands and North of England, while education committees are seeking to ascertain what are the benefits to children of having it installed in class-rooms. (National Health, April, 1929, Page 351.)

Canadian Life Insurance Officers Support Work.

The Canadian Council on Child Welfare has announced that through the generous interest of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, they will be enabled to undertake a three year intensive educational campaign in the field of maternal and infant welfare. Health authorities throughout Canada have been urging educational and administrative efforts to reduce the heavy annual maternal death rate and the needless loss of so many thousand infants in the first month of life.

The Council has been carrying on considerable educational work in co-operation with the public health departments of the provinces in the distribution of simple prenatal letters, diet folders and other nutritional material. The organization will now concentrate, however, on prenatal and postnatal literature, malnutrition and diet folders, published in both English and French, which will be prepared and reviewed by competent authorities before release. A special feature of the work will be the preparation of health exhibit material, which will be available to other organizations, conferences, etc., but especially for womens' conventions and for fall fairs, and summer picnics, in the smaller towns and cities, and in the rural areas.

The development of this branch of the Council's work has been placed in charge of a new assistant secretary, Miss Dorothy Jones, R.N., of Saint John, N.B., formerly on the staff of the Child Welfare Association of Montreal. Miss Jones is a brilliant graduate of the Montreal General Hospital with a fine record as district worker with the Montreal Association.

The direction of the work will be handled by a Committee of the Child Hygiene Section of the Council, including representative public health workers across the Dominion. Dr. J. T. Phair, Director of Child Hygiene, Ontario Provincial Department of Health, is Chairman of the Section.

Pioneers Find a Way, by Carroll P. Streeter. **The Farmer's Wife** (St. Paul), March, 1929, p. 10.

A new plan for hospital service has been adopted by a group of four rural municipalities in Saskatchewan. A 2-mill hospital tax is levied upon each farmer, which he pays as he does his school tax and which amounts to \$12.16 a year for the owner of an average half section of land. Payment of the tax entitles the farmer to hospital services, however much may be required, for his family and his hired help for one year. Each individual pays his own physician's fees. Recently five mothers and their new-born babies were in the hospital together; the cost to the hospital for caring for them averaged \$52 each, but the cost to them was only the amount of the annual hospital tax paid by their husbands, which in these cases averaged \$8.12. The popularity of the scheme is indicated by the fact that two years ago the farmers of the four municipalities voted to bond the district for \$60,000 to double the size of their hospital. The plan does not apply to residents of the towns and villages in the district except by special arrangement. (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 16, 1929).

The Apprenticeship Act.

The Apprenticeship Act passed at the last Session of the Ontario Legislature has been inaugurated, and the Government has appointed a

Provincial Apprenticeship Committee comprising an equal number of employers and employees, an Inspector of Apprenticeship and other assistants.

Up to February of this year, 175 apprentices have been registered, whose occupations are listed as follows:—Bricklayers, 54; carpenters, 35; painters and decorators, 1; plasterers, 12; plumbers, 61; steamfitters, 9; sheet metal workers, 3. (Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, Jan. 30 and Feb. 13, 1929).

Diphtheria Immunization.

As Vital Statistics show, diphtheria is still taking a heavy toll of lives in this Dominion.

A report in the Jan.-Feb. issue of "Prevention" indicates that the Province of New Brunswick has taken practical steps to combat this disease by immunizing practically 100% of the children in two towns of 6,000 combined population. The excellent co-operation of the parents, School Board, teachers and the Public Health Nurse made it possible for the Department of Health through the untiring efforts of the District Medical Health Officer to accomplish this most commendable test which will undoubtedly result in the saving of many lives.

Correction of Mortality Rates.

The question of recording the residence of birth to indicate infant birth and infant and maternal mortality rates has long been a controversial subject. In the Millbank Memorial Fund Bulletin for April, 1929, there is a very interesting account of a recent study made in Cattagaurus County, New York, illustrating the fact that with the increased hospitalization of maternity cases many births are recorded in localities of which the mother is not a resident. In a like manner infant deaths are also recorded and thus an inaccurate representation of the real facts is given. The study shows that births and deaths which should be allocated to rural communities are thus recorded as those of residents of cities with a resulting higher rate attributed to cities than should be the case if the facts were presented accurately. The report reveals a definite need for adjusting rates by isolation of resident infant and maternal mortality rates before an accurate picture of real conditions can be obtained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Boys' Clubs Conducted by Police Force.

In three towns of England—Norwich, Ipswich, and Hyde, near Manchester—members of the local police forces have organized clubs for boys gathered from the streets. The work is wholly a voluntary activity on the part of the police and is financed by their own contributions and money collected by them for the purpose. So great is the success of the clubs that there has already been a marked decrease in juvenile delinquency in the three towns. (Address of the Home Secretary reported in the London Times Educational Supplement, February 16, 1929, p. 78). (Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Child Welfare News Summary March 16, 1929, Washington D.C.)

Baby Clinics for Paying Patients.

About a year ago an infant welfare centre for paying patients was opened in London by a committee of women in Kensington and Chelsea

to meet the needs of women of moderate incomes. The centre is called the Babies' Club, and its members pay at the rate of £5 5s. a year. For this fee the mother receives instruction in child care and can bring her baby for as many consultations with the club physician as the baby's condition calls for. In addition she receives home visits from the matron. A certain number of mothers who are unable to pay the fee are received on a special basis. The object of the club is the prevention of ill health, not the treatment of disease, and in every case the mother is required to inform her family physician of her intention of joining the Club and to obtain his co-operation. (Maternity and Child Welfare, London, February, 1929, p. 60). Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Child Welfare News Summary, March 16, 1929, Washington, D.C.)

Junior Technical Schools, London.

London has 22 junior technical schools which offer to boys under 16 full-time courses of two or three years' duration. These schools aim to give training in the principles underlying some specific trade or group of allied trades; training in the actual practice of the trade; continuance of general education; and physical development through exercises and games. The demand for boys so trained is steady and is usually in excess of the supply. The schools are the more useful because of the decline in the apprenticeship system in London and the lack of opportunities for boys to learn skilled trades. (London Times Educational Supplement, January 19, 1929, p. 30.) Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 16, 1929).

THE UNITED STATES.

Lowered Death Rates Among Industrial Workers.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company reports that during 1928 lower death rates than ever before were established for typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, diarrheal complaints, and diseases arising from puerperal conditions among its industrial policy-holders. The four principal communicable diseases of children—measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and whooping cough—considered jointly show a lower rate than ever before, a small increase for measles being more than counterbalanced by the declines for the other three. A new minimum was established for diphtheria. The present indications are, the report states, that as immunization of children with toxin-antitoxin becomes more and more general the death rate from this disease will drop steadily. The 1928 rate for diseases of pregnancy and childbirth, 14.1 per 100,000 is 9.6 per cent below the previous minimum figure (1926) and 29 per cent lower than the rate for 1911. New low points are in evidence for both puerperal septicemia and puerperal albuminuria which jointly cause more than one-half the deaths from all puerperal causes. (Statistical Bulletin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, January, 1929.) (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 2, 1929).

Emotion and Delinquency. A Clinical Study of Five Hundred Criminals in the Making, by L. Grimberg, M.D. Brentano's, New York, 1928, 147 pp.

In this analysis of the cases of delinquent girls seen at the New York Neurological Institute, Dr. Grimberg found two psychological groups. Mental dullards, docile in childhood but subject to fits of temper;

amoral personalities unable to adjust to the demands of community life. In both groups delinquency was the result of an impulsive act due to an emotional outburst. Comparison of his findings with those of other authors led Dr. Grimberg to the conclusion that the basis of delinquency is in most cases an emotional defectiveness having an organic basis, played upon by unfavorable environmental conditions. (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 2, 1929).

Tabular Statement of American Schools for the Deaf, October 20, 1928. American Annals of the Deaf (Washington, D.C.) January, 1929, p.6

These tables show the location and chief executive officers of the public and private residential and day schools for the deaf in the United States and Canada, the number of pupils and instructors in each, their sources of support, the length of the school year, industries taught, and other matters. (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. March 2, 1929).

Homemade Playthings, by Lovisa C. Wagoner, Vassar College. **Childhood Education** (Baltimore), February, 1929, p. 315.

Every household is rich in the raw materials for homemade toys which offer the child an opportunity to develop his own resources and imagination, the writer says. As a preliminary step in a recent study of playthings, groups of mothers in preschool-study circles were asked to describe "the best homemade toy" their children possessed. Their replies are summarized here, and a list is given suggesting materials about the home that may be used as playthings by children of different ages. (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 2, 1929).

Homemade Playground Apparatus, by Charles J. Story, Recreational Department, Russell Sage Foundation. **Child Welfare League of America Bulletin** (New York), January, 1929, p. 1.

Lack of funds to buy ready-built playground equipment is not always a misfortune, the writer suggests, since it is often better for the children to help build their own equipment. This article describes the homemade apparatus of a country-school playground at Stanton, N.J., showing how equipment worth as much as \$250 was made with an expenditure of only about \$40. (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 2, 1929).

Proposed Boys' Court, Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the Courts committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities held in January, 1929, a subcommittee was appointed to study the advisability of establishing a boys' court in the Borough of Brooklyn. The children's court in Brooklyn now deals only with children under the age of 16, children over 16 being under the jurisdiction of the adult courts. The report of the subcommittee, presented at the March meeting of the courts committee, emphasizes the great importance of crime-prevention work with boys between 16 and 21 and points out that delinquents from this age group can not be cared for properly by either the children's court or the adult courts. It therefore, recommends the organization of a special boys' court, limited at first to boys from 16 to 18 inclusive, with a separate courthouse, a special place of detention, a

special probation staff of investigators and supervisors, and adequate facilities for mental and physical examinations; the utilization of all available social and religious aids; an effective plan of co-operation between the court and the police; and the assignment to the court of a specially qualified magistrate. The offences covered by such a court would be all felonies, for examinations; all misdemeanors contained in the penal law, for examination; all other offences and criminal proceedings contained in the penal law and code of criminal procedure, for final disposition. (Press material, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, March 18, 1929 (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., April 6, 1929).

Radio Broadcasts on Child Welfare Laws.

The University of Florida at Gainesville has announced that it is about to broadcast a series of lectures to acquaint parents with the laws of Florida relating to children. Among the subjects to be covered are laws concerning juvenile courts, public health, school attendance, State care of children, child labor and compulsory education, mothers' pensions, and offences against the child, and suggested changes in child welfare laws. (Pensacola, Fla., Journal, February 10, 1929) (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 16, 1929).

Special Education in Wyoming.

The State Department of Education of Wyoming, in its biennial report for 1926-1928, calls attention to the fact that of 1,064 mentally handicapped children in the towns and cities of the State only 305 were receiving special attention in the schools. The estimated tax levy necessary to provide State subsidy for an adequate number of special classes for these children would be less than 9 cents on \$1,000 of assessed valuation. During the biennium the division of special education visited 579 of the 1,232 rural schools in the State, giving mental and educational tests to assist the teachers in class allocation. For the present, the report says, it seems necessary for the rural teachers themselves to devise special programs for handicapped children while looking forward to the time when the State board of education can supply sufficient special supervisors to direct such programs. Casper is the first city in the State to reorganize its classes for retarded children with a view to education for productive work. An industrial centre recently established a few blocks from the high school provides facilities for manual training of such children. (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 16, 1929).

Foster Home Care in Oregon.

Both private and public agencies in Oregon are utilizing to an increasing extent the private family for the care of dependent children, according to the biennial report of the Oregon Child Welfare Commission for the period ended September 30, 1928. The institutions themselves are also adopting this method of care, and during the past fiscal year the number of children boarded by the institutions in private families was almost double the number so cared for the preceding year. (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 16, 1929.)

MEXICO.

Federal Division of Infant Hygiene.

A division of infant hygiene has been established in the Federal Department of Public Health of Mexico. The division proposes to organize child hygiene centres, first in Mexico City and later in other parts of the country, to teach infant care to mothers. (El Universal, Mexico City, January 22, February 3 and 5, 1929). Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 2, 1929.)

New Committee on Infant Welfare.

A National Committee on Infant Welfare (Comite Nacional de Proteccion a la Infancia) has been established in Mexico City for the purpose of combating infant mortality. The committee is a private organization but will co-operate with the Government. The Federal Department of Public Health has contributed 256,000 pesos to the fund of 1,000,000 pesos (\$487,500) which the committee is endeavouring to raise for use in its work. (El Universal, Mexico City, January 25, February 3 and 5, 1929). (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 2, 1929.)

JAPAN.

A "Floating Prison" for Delinquent Boys.

A "floating prison" for juvenile offenders was recently opened by the Minister of Justice of Japan on the scrapped Japanese warship Musashi, rebuilt for the purpose and anchored off the port of Yokohama. The 50 boys constituting the crew of the ship will be selected from the various prisons of Japan, and each boy will be given a six-months' course of training. Half the boys will be between the ages of 14 and 18 and half between 18 and 23. They will be given practical and theoretical instruction in navigation, fishing and the making of fishing equipment, weather observation and kindred subjects. The purpose is to give the boys plenty of work in a healthy sea atmosphere and at the same time to teach them a useful occupation. (The Trans-Pacific, Tokyo, January 26, 1929, p. 16) (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 16, 1929).

BELGIUM.

Decrease in Juvenile Court Cases.

The number of cases handled by the juvenile courts in Belgium has decreased from nearly 17,000 in 1913 to 11,000 in 1927, according to figures recently made public by the director general of the Child Welfare Office of Belgium. The decrease has been especially noteworthy since 1920 and is attributed by the director to the improvement in the economic condition of the working classes, the decrease in the birth rate during the war, and the effect of the child welfare law of 1912 which provides for probation and other measures to prevent and correct juvenile delinquency. The number of cases put on probation has shown a tendency to increase in the last few years. There has also been an increase in the number of cases committed to special institutions of various types. The number of cases referred to societies or institutions interested in the general care of children has greatly decreased.

The jurisdiction of the Belgian juvenile court ends at the age of 21. A follow-up study of nearly 10,000 former juvenile delinquents showed that up to the age of 26 at least 82 per cent had had no further conflict with the law. (Child Welfare News Summary, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., March 2, 1929).

FRANCE.

Maternity Benefits.

In 1928 arrangements for paying maternity benefits were in force in 30,353 communes in 82 of the 90 Departments of France. The average amount of the benefits which were paid to needy mothers at the birth of a child was 300 francs, to which sum varying amounts ranging from 50 francs up were added by the communes. The benefits are provided by departmental or municipal regulations, not by a national law. (Le Nourrisson, Paris, January, 1929, p. xlll.) (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.S., March 2, 1929).

TURKEY.

Health Certificates Before Marriage.

One of the recently promulgated laws of Turkey requires health certificates for marriage. Marriage licenses may be issued only on representation by each party of a health certificate signed by a government physician or a private physician whose signature is registered at the local health department. Certificates issued by private physicians must be sent to the local health authorities for investigation. Male applicants must be given thorough physical examinations, and female applicants are required to have the hands, throat, and mouth examined. All applicants for examination must present birth certificates. (Journal of Social Hygiene, New York, February, 1929, p. 106) (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 2, 1929.)

New National Child Welfare Association.

A National Child Welfare Association was recently formed in Turkey. The association is a voluntary organization, but its central committee is composed of 20 members of Parliament approved by the Prime Minister, and it has a commission for program activities including in its membership representatives of the Turkish Ministries of Education, Health and Justice. It is hoped that the association can be made a model for branch child-welfare organizations throughout the country. It has begun its work by establishing a home in Angora for a limited number of babies and young children and opening a daily clinic where mothers may bring their babies for advice. Social workers in Turkey feel that the association, with Government approval secure, has before it a great opportunity to institute a constructive child welfare program in the new Turkish Republic. Turkey now has no juvenile courts, no playgrounds, and no clubs or societies for children where moral or spiritual values are emphasized.

Among the radical changes in Turkey within the past 5 years is the institution of a new educational system, and the adoption of the Latin alphabet characters in place of the old Arabic alphabet. The whole nation, which has an illiteracy rate of 85 per cent, has been required to

attend school. (Bureau correspondence, March 1929) (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., April 20, 1929.)

AUSTRALIA.

Maternal and Infant Welfare, Queensland.

The Queensland government, as part of its maternal welfare program, has built and opened 64 maternity hospitals, and has 11 more in process of construction. The hospitals were first provided in the remote parts of the State and are being gradually extended toward the more populous centres. A rural nursing scheme is also being developed. The maternal mortality rate has not appreciably declined during the past 20 years, and prenatal clinics are being associated with maternity hospitals in an endeavour to improve on present results.

The infant mortality rate of Queensland, on the other hand, is unusually low. For the five-year period 1922-1926 the rate was only 50.3. The lowest rate for the same period for any State of the United States birth registration area is that of Oregon—54.6. The rate for New Zealand for this period was 41.1. (Australia correspondent, *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, March 16, 1929, p. 914.) (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., April 6, 1929).

ITALY.

Physical Education Compulsory for Italian Children Under 17, by Alexander Kirk, American Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, Rome. *School Life* (Washington, D.C.), March 1929, p. 139.

A recent Governmental decree makes provision for the physical training of all Italian children up to the age of 17 when the military education prescribed for boys begins. The work is directed by the "Balilla," an organization established by the Government. All types of physical culture and sport, such as bowling, rowing, tennis, etc., have been brought under Government control and made obligatory for the entire youth of Italy, the writer says. Children between the ages of 6 and 14 are not allowed to take part in athletic competitions, but boys and girls between 14 and 17 are permitted to enter such competitions under the supervision of the Italian Olympic Committee. Provision has been made by the Fascist Party for insuring both boys and girls against death or disability resulting from injuries received while participating in any patriotic, educational, or sporting demonstration authorized by the Government. (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., April 6, 1929).

The tentative programme of the World Conference of Workers for Crippled Children, being held at Geneva, Switzerland, July 28 to August 2, 1929, has reached our office. The speakers will include people of prominence in the work, and will represent practically all of the European countries as well as the United States and Canada. It is possible that other countries may also be represented.

Attendance at this conference will also afford an opportunity of meeting workers for crippled children from other countries and of making, possibly, one of the tours incidental to it.

NEWS NOTES.

In view of the Council's recommendations on juvenile immigration, presented to the Department of Immigration following the Council's survey completed in 1928, a recent publication, "Boy Settlement in Canada", issued by authority of the Honourable Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, is of particular interest.

Quoting from the opening paragraph, the pamphlet has been issued "For the purpose of making known to British boys the opportunities that await them in Canada, and to help them turn those opportunities to their own advantage."

The many well illustrated pictures of farm life in the various provinces of Canada add much to the attractiveness of the booklet.

In connection with their work on Maternal Welfare, the National Council of Women has compiled a Maternal Care Questionnaire, which has been issued in large quantities by the Department of Pensions and National Health for distribution among community organizations. The organizations receiving these forms have been asked to submit their replies not later than June 30, 1929, and to avoid duplication of efforts, where more than one organization in a community has received the questionnaire, it is suggested that a co-operative plan be agreed upon. It is anticipated that the information received will serve as a basis for further study of the needs of the different communities in the field of maternal care.

The Toronto Social Welfare Conference was held from April 23rd to 25th, inclusive, and the addresses and discussions were confined to three leading subjects: Culture and Recreation; Community and Industry; Education and Vocation.

Special speakers outside of Toronto included Miss Lea D. Taylor, head worker of the settlement house, Chicago Commons, Chicago; Mr. Arthur H. Young, Industrial Relations Councillors, New York; Dr. F. G. Pedley, Director of the Industrial Clinic, Montreal, Que.; Mr. J. Howard T. Falk, Executive Director of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies; and Mr. David C. Adie, Executive Secretary, Buffalo Council of Social Agencies.

The Harmon Foundation, New York, has offered awards of \$300, \$200, and \$50 for the best unpublished articles in which social work is popularly presented with a view to publication in a magazine of general circulation.

The purpose of the award is to encourage the writing of saleable articles, thereby increasing the general reader's appreciation of social work, and on that account, the awards will be given on the basis of ability to interest the public and to give information in popular style.

Manuscripts must be in the mail not later than midnight September 15, 1929, addressed to the Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau St., New York City.

The decision to include Canadian entries in the contest is a generous one, and it is hoped that many Canadians will enter.

The Council has recently published a Physical Record Form for institutional use, prepared by the Child Welfare Council of Toronto. This form will be distributed on the same basis as previous forms, viz., the first 50 sets will be given free for experimental use, while additional supplies will be sold at cost price, \$7.50 per thousand forms or 1 cent per single form.

In connection with their Child Welfare Week, April 1st to 6th, the Calgary Council on Child Welfare issued a Child Welfare booklet containing their preliminary programme and various health topics contributed by authorities in this field. General meetings were held every afternoon; education and entertaining films on prenatal care, social hygiene, immunization from disease, and child welfare topics in general were shown by the University Extension Department and the Provincial Health Department, under the direction of a lecturing nurse of the Provincial Health Department. A practical demonstration of "Mother's Little Helper" was also given. Every evening child welfare talks were broadcast.

A special programme for boys and girls of school age was given on four days, and also a children's programme including moving pictures on three days of the demonstration. As in previous years, all the children were invited to be the guests of the Council on Saturday morning at a film showing.

The success of the "Week" was due to the able leadership of Mrs. Harold Riley, President of the Calgary Council, together with her committee, and the large representation of citizens, interested in one or more of the many fields of child welfare. Officials of the Government of Alberta, of the city of Calgary, and officers of various organizations, were most generous in taking part in the Demonstration.

Philosophy of Mental Hygiene Practice.

"The Bulletin", the official organ of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, under date of January 1929, contains a summary of the report made to the Alberta Government, by the Commission appointed to conduct a thorough investigation into the methods in use in the province for the care of mentally maladjusted persons and to suggest desirable improvement. The Commissioners, Dr. C. M. Hincks, Medical Director of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and Dr. C. B. Farrar, Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Toronto and Director of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, were asked to direct their inquiries more particularly to the Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka; the Provincial Mental Institute, Oliver; and the Provincial Training School at Red Deer.

In summing up their conclusions on the condition of mental institutions in Alberta, the Commissioners set down certain principles of psychiatric policy that they considered may well be accepted as the standard for Canadian mental hospitals. They are quoted as follows:—

"The foregoing report deals at greatest length with the Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka; and on the basis of the data assembled offers suggestions looking toward a more effective programme of both treat-

ment and prevention of mental disease throughout the Province. An attempt has been made to report accurately upon the present system, noting points of excellence as well as defects.

In outlining the possibilities for an improved service, it is only necessary to consider the ultimate goal as determined by proved and accepted standards. This has been done in the preceding pages.

Of all mental patients, those who cannot be treated at home or outside an institution are naturally the ones who first and most urgently demand attention. For them, the hospital should endeavor to supply what the home cannot; but, in doing this, it should not forget the equal necessity of offering to the utmost the advantages of home which the patients must temporarily forego. If this dual aim is kept ever in mind, the details of suitable management and treatment will work themselves out naturally. The custodial attitude will recede to the background as obsolete, the tradition of an earlier period when the welfare of society was the major consideration in dealing with mental cases. Along with the custodial viewpoint goes hand in hand the likewise obsolete idea of mass treatment, which readily tends to become mechanical routine.

It is an achievement of modern psychiatry that the welfare of the patient is given foremost consideration, at least not secondary to that of society; and that mass methods have been replaced by individualization. On this foundation is built up a constructive therapy suited to the individual, mindful of his rights and legitimate privileges as well as his treatment needs. Such a system must constantly aim to justify itself from the viewpoint of the patient. It is as important to know what the patient thinks and feels, how he is regarding his environment and reacting thereto as it is to provide him with suitable quarters and food. Mental patients are extremely susceptible to unfavorable, as well as good, influences; and every detail of hospital routine should be considered with regard to this fact. It cannot be too often repeated that injudicious management may aggravate a patient's condition or actually create new symptoms.

The spirit pervading an institution, and which immediately affects every new patient, is built up of all those influences that make for or against comfort, contentment, confidence, helpfulness, which strive to reproduce as far as may be normal living conditions, and to promote natural and healthful activities. Such a spirit does not emanate from one person alone, but must come from the entire staff and personnel, through leadership, it is true, but also through common understanding and whole-hearted co-operation with the single end in view—the welfare of the inmates of the institution.

It is the view of the Commissioners that indiscriminate mixing of patients in large groups is inimical to their progress, and that the plan of segregation should make due allowance for the mutual influences of patients one upon another. Airing courts are condemned, because they reproduce the confinement of the ward, offer no possibility of wholesome exercise or employment, and are a poor substitute for natural outdoor activities.

Mechanical restraint and seclusion are unqualifiedly disapproved. These devices but widen the gap between medical and nursing staff on the one side and patients on the other, a gap difficult enough to bridge at best without resorting to means which foster in the minds of patients fear, suspicion, distrust and resentment.

In advocating the abolition of restraint, the Commissioners are cognizant of arguments for its retention, chief of which is that mischievous, destructive or dangerous patients are thereby rendered harmless. It might also be urged that the free use of restraint makes possible a reduction of ward personnel and is, therefore, a measure of economy. It is not believed to be necessary to bring reasons to refute this last argument. The exhibition of force, such as mechanical restraint typifies, is not the way to gain access to the mind of the disturbed patient, to influence or to cure him. Modern therapy has provided substitutes for forcible restraint, notably hydrotherapy, occupational therapy and withal skilled nursing technique. It is worthy of note that Canada's most distinguished psychiatrist, the late Dr. C. K. Clarke, throughout his career, consistently advocated the abolishment of restraint.

Occupational therapy has been stressed as of first therapeutic importance. If the normal man needs work to maintain his poise, even more does the mental patient require it to regain his balance. The specific benefits of occupational therapy have been detailed in this report.

In the old days, the "asylum" was placed in outlying districts remote from centres of population, not primarily in the interests of the afflicted to be cared for there, but rather for the assumed advantage of the community at large. The policy which now finds acceptance is just the opposite. Hospitals for mental patients are brought in as close contact as possible with centres where clinical and other urban advantages may be made available; and institution administrators feel that the closer the relationship between hospital and populace, the better for all concerned.

In this report, the Commissioners have assumed a critical, and at the same time they hope a fair, attitude. They desire to emphasize the great difficulties involved in mental hospital practice, and the failure oftentimes on the part of the public to appreciate the magnitude of these difficulties. Persons suffering from mental disease constitute in many ways the most difficult group in medicine. In no type of medical or nursing service are greater demands made upon patience, poise, insight and resourcefulness. For these reasons, the staff of the Ponoka Hospital deserve credit for the work they are doing.

Alberta is in a peculiarly fortunate position with regard to the development of a mental hygiene programme, which will give her pre-eminence in this field. As a comparatively young province, she can afford in the shaping of this programme to discard traditions that are obsolete and strike a course which will avoid the mistakes of older countries. Such a programme contemplates not only the necessary increase and ideal development of the hospital system, and the further development of special types of institutions for particular patient groups; but more important still, the providing of facilities in general hospitals in the large cities for the treatment of mild and early cases, which are otherwise so likely to be neglected, and for the immediate placing of emergency cases under suitable medical care. Of the utmost significance in such a programme is the working out of a system of extra-mural care, which will tend to reduce the tax made on hospital accommodation, and at the same time give adequate care to patients so treated, and conserve as far as possible their economic independence. The final step in this programme is the encouragement of research, medical, sociological, economic, which will make further contributions to knowledge of the conditions we are dealing with and thereby of the ways to improve them.

Mental and nervous disabilities constitute one of the most stupendous problems that any country has to face. Alberta is cautiously and thoughtfully feeling her way in the solution of this problem, and the people of the Province may congratulate themselves on the vision and courage of a Government which is prepared for the undertaking. The magnitude of the opportunity is equal to that of the task."

PUBLICATIONS.

(Recently received in the office.)

Report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1928, Dominion of Canada, 1929.

Report of the Department of Labour, Dominion of Canada, March 31, 1928, Ottawa, Canada, 1929.

Ninth Report of the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, Canada, Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1928.

Fifth-Sixth Report of Vital Statistics of the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1927.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Provincial Industrial School for Boys of the Province of British Columbia, April 1, 1927 to March 31st, 1928.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Provincial Industrial Home for Girls of the Province of British Columbia, April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.

Fifth-Seventh Annual Report of the Public Schools of the Province of British Columbia, 1927-28.

Thirty-Second Report of the Provincial Board of Health, including Seventeenth Report of Medical Inspection of Schools, Year ended June 30, 1928, Province of British Columbia, 1929.

Report on Tuberculosis in Manitoba, by Health and Hospital Survey Committee of the Welfare Supervision Board, Manitoba, Department of Health and Public Welfare, March 1929, Report No. 2.

Eleventh Annual Report, Department of Health, New Brunswick, for the Year Ending October 31, 1928.

The Children's Aid Society, Halifax, N.S., Annual Report for Year Ending September 30, 1928.

The Nova Scotia Home for Colored Children, Halifax, N.S.

The Toronto Juvenile Court, Report for the Year 1928, Toronto, Ont.

Big Brother Movement, Secretary's Annual Report for the Year 1928, Toronto, Ont.

Library Index. A List of Books in the Library of The Social Service Council of Canada, published by The Social Service Council of Canada, Toronto, Ont., April 1929.

Summary of Findings in Regard to Housing in Canada, prepared by The Committee on Research, published by The Social Service Council of Canada, April 1929.

Annual Report of the Immigration and Travellers' Aid Department, 1928, National Council of the Young Women's Christian Association of the Dominion of Canada, Toronto, Canada.

- Children of Illegitimate Birth Whose Mothers Have Kept Their Custody**, U.S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., Publication No. 190.
- Child Workers on City Streets**, U.S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., Publication No. 188.
- List of Psychiatric Clinics for Children in the United States**, U.S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., Publication No. 191.
- Analysis and Tabular Summary of State Laws Relating to Illegitimacy in the United States**, in Effect January 1, 1928 and the Text of Selected Laws, by Marietta Stevenson, Ph. D., United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Chart 16, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., 1929.
- Children in Agriculture**, U.S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Publication No. 187, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- The Crippled Children's Guild of Buffalo**, Nineteenth Annual Report, July 1927 to July 1928.
- Gearing In for Common Tasks**, a Conference Method of Co-operation between Agencies applied to Girl Life in the Community, The Inquiry, 159 East 52nd Street, New York City.
- Building Happy Childhood, 1928**, Connecticut Children's Aid Society, Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.
- "Buffalo Looks at Its Movies,"** published jointly by Juvenile Protective Department, Children's Aid and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of Erie County, New York, and Social Service Committee of the Buffalo Council of Churches, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A., 1929.
- The Children's Bureau of Cleveland, 1928**, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
- Children's Aid Association, Successes and Failures 1927-1928**, Boston Society for the Care of Girls, Boston Children's Aid Society, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
- The Commonwealth Fund, Annual Report, 1928**, New York, One East Fifty-Seventh Street, February 1929.
- The Protection of Women in Industry and Commerce Before and After Childbirth**. A comparative Study of Legislation (Third Edition). International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, January 1929.
- Delinquency and Leisure**, R. K. Atkinson, Department of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, U.S.A.
- Community Conflict, The Inquiry**, 129 East 52nd St., New York City, U.S.A., Price \$1.50.
- Juvenile Courts in the United States: Their Law and Practice**, by Herbert H. Lou, Ph.D., The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C., U.S.A., Price \$3.00.
- Social Work and the Training of Social Workers**, by Sydnor H. Walker, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C., U.S.A., Price \$2.00.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE

Free to Members. Extra Copies on Request.

- *No. 1. The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child, 1922.
- *No. 2. British Columbia's Child Health Programme, 1923.
- *No. 3. Agricultural Training for the Dependent and Delinquent Child, 1923.
- *No. 4. Reducing Infant Mortality in City and Rural Areas, 1922.
- No. 5. The Juvenile Employment System of Ontario, 1923.
- No. 6. A Statistical Review of Canadian Schools, 1923.
- *No. 7. Housing and Care of the Dependent Child, including Standards of Placement, and a Model Dietary for Children's Home, 1924.
- *No. 8. A Comparative Study of the Child Labour Laws of Canada, 1924.
- *No. 9. The Child of Canada's Hinterlands, 1924.
- *No. 10. Grants in Aid to Children in Their Own Homes, 1924.
- *No. 11. Courts of Domestic Relations, 1924.
- *No. 12. The Social Significance of Child Labour in Agriculture and Industry, 1924.
- No. 13. A Comparative Summary of the Canadian Adoption Laws, 1924.
- *No. 14. Some Angles of Discussion in the Juvenile Immigration Problem of Canada, 1924, together with the Immigrant Children's Protection Act of Ontario, 1924.
- *No. 15. Juvenile Immigration Report No. 2, 1925.
- No. 16. Special Training for School-Age Children in Need of Special Care (4th Edition, 1928).
- *No. 17. The Juvenile Court in Canada, 1925.
- No. 18. The Council's Objectives, 1925-30. (Published in French also).
- *No. 19. The Child in Industry: Progress 1920-25, and Recommendations 1925-30.
- *No. 20. Progress in Education and Recreation, Canada, 1925-30.
- No. 21. A Guide to Your Reading on Child Welfare Problems, 1927 (A Short Classified Bibliography).
- No. 22. Legal Status of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child in the Province of Quebec, 1926.
- *No. 23. Teaching International Relationship (to children), 1927.
- No. 24. Motion Pictures Children Will Like, 1927 and 1928.
- *No. 25. Canada and the World's Child Welfare Work, 1927.
- No. 26. Progress 1920-25 and Recommendations 1925-30 in Child Welfare Legislation, 1926.
- No. 27. Problems in Family Desertion: Prevention, Rehabilitation, Legislation, 1926.
- No. 28. Child-Placing, 1926.
- No. 29. Canada and the International Child Labour Conventions (August 1, 1926).
- No. 29a. Action Necessary by the Nine Provinces of Canada for Canada's Adherence to the International Child Labour Conventions (August 1, 1926).
- *No. 30. Study Outlines of Some Child Welfare Problems in the Canadian Field, 1927.
- No. 31. The Story of the Curly Tails, 1927. (In English and in French).
- No. 32. What is Malnutrition?
- *No. 33. The Home Training of the Blind Child, 1927.
- No. 34. The Juvenile Court in Law and the Juvenile Court in Action, 1927.
- No. 35. Infant Deaths in a Canadian City, 1928.
- No. 36. Child Welfare Legislation in Canada, 1926-27.
- No. 37. The Recidivist Group and Custodial Care, 1928.
- No. 38. Sex Education in the Child Welfare Programme, 1928.
- No. 39. "Several Years After." Report of Juvenile Immigration Survey, 1928.
- No. 40. "In Answer to Your Query" (Directory of Child Welfare Agencies), 1928.
- No. 41. Maintenance Costs of Children Granted Public Aid in Canada. (At Press).
- No. 42. Recreation: A Suggested National Programme, 1928.
- No. 43. Canadian Legislation re the Age of Consent and the Age of Marriage, 1928.
- *No. 44. Save the Baby from Rickets.

Charts—(Wall Size)—

- Nos. 1, 7 & 10. Infant Mortality Rates in Sixty Canadian cities (Statistics 1924, 1925 and 1926).
- No. 9 & 12. Is your District Safe for Babies? (Rural Infant Mortality Rates, 1925 and 1926).
- Nos. 2, 8 & 11. Why Our Babies Die. (Statistics, 1925 1926 and 1927).
- No. 4. Illiteracy Breeds Illiteracy, 1921 Census.
- No. 6. Child Placing is Child Saving.
- No. 5. The Vicious Treadmill (Illiteracy in Cities—1921 Census).

Posters (at cost)—No. 1. "The Gay Adventurers."

- No. 2. "The Protection of the Child."
- No. 3. "Every Canadian's Heritage."
- No. 4. "Baby's Stomach is Very Small."
- No. 5. "Have You a Clean Bill of Health."

Pre-Natal Letters—(In English and French). A series of nine letters giving pre-natal help and advice. (Free).

Patterns—Layette Patterns and Patterns for Abdominal and Hose Supports. (At cost).

Diet Folders—Series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—dealing with the child's diet from birth to school age. (At cost).

Health Record Forms—For the use of physicians, clinics, conferences, etc. (At cost).

Record Forms—(1) Child's History. (2) Family History. For the use of children's agencies, institutions, etc. (At cost). Physical Record Forms for Institutions. (At cost).

Quarterly—Canadian Child Welfare News, issued on the 15th of February, May, August and November.

Annually—Proceedings and Papers of the Annual Meeting and Conference.

*Out of print.

Canadian Council on Child Welfare

Founded in Ottawa, in 1920, as the result of a National Conference of Child Welfare Workers, convened by the Child Welfare Division, Federal Department of Health.
406 PLAZA BLDG., OTTAWA, CANADA.

OBJECTS.

1. To promote in co-operation with the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and otherwise, the general aims of the Council :
 - (1) By an annual deliberative meeting, held preferably in September or May, of each year
 - (2) By the activities of subsections of membership on Child Hygiene, The Child in Industry, Recreation and Education, The Child in Need of Special Care, The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child.
 - (3) By affording a connecting link between the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and the Council's constituent bodies.
 - (4) By such further developments of the general program of Child Welfare as may be recommended from time to time by the executive or any sub-committee thereof.
2. To arrange for an annual conference on Child Welfare matters.
3. To co-ordinate the Child Welfare programs of its constituent bodies.

MEMBERSHIP.

The membership shall be of two groups, institutional and individual.

- (1) Institutional membership shall be open to any organization, institution or group having the progress of Canadian Child Welfare wholly or in part included in their program, articles of incorporation, or other statement of incorporation.
- (2) Individual membership shall be open to any individual interested in or engaged in Child Welfare work, upon payment of the fee, whether that individual is in work, under any government in Canada or not.
- (3) All classes of members shall have equal rights of vote and speech in all meetings of the Council.

FEES.

1. National Organizations.....Annual Fee, \$5.00—Representatives: 3.
2. Provincial Organizations.....Annual Fee, \$3.00—Representatives: 2.
3. Municipal Organizations.....Annual Fee, \$2.00—Representatives: 1.
4. Individual Members.....Annual Fee, \$1.00—Representatives: 1.

In electing the Governing Council and the Executive, all members will be grouped according to their registration by the Treasurer.

Every member will receive a copy of the proceedings of the Annual Conference and such other publications as may be published from time to time.

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Chairman, Mr. Tom Moore, Ottawa, Ont.

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Recreation—
Chairman, Mr. Wm. Bowie, Montreal, Que.

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Chairman, Robert E. Mills, Esq., M.A., Toronto, Ont.

Delinquency—
Chairman, Mr. Harry Atkinson, Portage la Prairie, Man.

The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child—
Chairman, Dr. D. N. MacLachlan, Toronto, Ont.

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